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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 25TH JULY.

CHERAPUNJI is well-known to be the most rainy district in India, but few have any adequate conception of the total quantity of rain that falls there. According to the latest report the amount of rain there from the 1st of January to the 14th of July last measured 295·54 inches. This means that had the rain-water not been drained off it would have buried the place to the depth of about 25 feet.

THE question as to the true character of the property in land is being warmly discussed in the correspondence columns of the *Times*, and the law journals of England. It is the old story as to whether the owner of land is its absolute proprietor. 'Absolute proprietorship resides in the owner', says one party. 'No such thing', says the other. 'It resides only in the Crown.' The question has been discussed thread-bare in India, and no decision has yet been arrived at. It is wrong to suppose that the settlement of such a question will be of no practical importance. The nature of the incidents of property can never be determined so long as this question remains unsettled. The determination of the rights claimed by occupancy tenants, the right of enhancing rents, the levying of cesses on land,—these are the questions which can never be satisfactorily settled so long as 'absolute right of property' is not defined. We shall watch the progress of the discussion in England with great interest on account of its important bearing on the landed interest in India.

Now that there is a railway system in Central Asia—albeit it is Russian—the question naturally arises, can the Indian system be so connected with it that England may be reached by rail? The idea is not new; the question has been often broached, but no satisfactory answer has ever been given. 'With the railway to Quetta at work,' says a contemporary, 'and the extension to Candahar as good as begun, while the Russians have a line to Merv, and are already sending the rails southward for an extension in the direction of the new Afghan frontier, it becomes a matter of political and commercial certainty, that the junction will be effected by force of things.' If this junction be effected, it may be safely calculated that England will be reached in *seven days* by rail. Things are marching at such a rapid rate on the Indian frontier, that it may be fairly expected that before the new contract with the P. O. Company, for ten years, expires, the scheme of a railway communication with England will have made considerable progress towards accomplishment. As Russia is a member of the Postal Union, means may be devised by which the Indian mails may be protected, and the English interests safe-guarded in Russian territory. Lord Beaconsfield declared that the key of India was not in Herat or Merv, but in London; and if that be so, no difficulty need be apprehended in convincing the English public that it will be to the advantage of both England and India to connect the two countries by rail, even from a political point of view.

THE *Madras Times* 'denounces as enemies, not only to the British Raj, but also to the best interests, the happiness and prosperity of their countrymen, the small minority of the "educated natives" whose seditious, follies, empty conceits, nonsensical pretensions, and empty declamations, are only equalled by their blatant ignorance, blind superstition, and self-seeking rapacity." Our contemporary has exhausted all the Dictionary words, by which 'educated' India can be denounced. We would anxiously wait to see what means our good brother would propose to destroy these pests of the human race. They should be hanged and quartered, and cast abroad that they may become food for beasts of prey, and fowls of the murky air. Some of the offences charged against them are political, some moral, some intellectual, and others physiological. All these offences, however, can be resolved—by a refined method of analysis so well set forth in modern political manuals,—into the grand offence of being thorns on the side of non-official Anglo-India; and for this heinous crime 'educated natives' should be extirpated from the Indian soil, root and branch, so that none may remain to assert their fancied political rights, and claim to be equal, in accordance with the terms of the Royal Proclamation, to gods among men—the Anglo-Indian denizens of the British *raj*.

TUESDAY, 26TH JULY.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of India, regarding curtailment of annual reports, has been published. It was proposed by the Punjab Government that the annual reports should, to a large extent, be done away with, inasmuch as the preparation of these reports greatly interferes with the real and proper work of the administrative and ministerial officers. The Government of India is not of the same view. It is disposed to regard these reports as a useful means of testing departmental efficiency, and also checking and correcting administrative mistakes. The Government of India would insist, however, on brevity and methodical arrangement. The only way in which the public may have some insight into the working of the different departments is by means of these reports, and if they be discontinued, neither the Local and Supreme Government, nor the outside world would have the least control over the vagaries, idiosyncrasies, and the idle propensities of our departmental heads. We know that the report-writting tendency has been greatly developed of late to the detriment of real work; still as it serves a useful administrative and public purpose, it is not expedient to abolish the present system. The bulk of the reports, however, should be reduced, unnecessary reports should be abolished, and the practice of writing reviews, merely repeating in abridged form, the substance of the reports, should be abandoned. If the reviewing officers have no original suggestions to make, let them save themselves the trouble of giving directions to their clerks to make abstracts of the reports, and thus reduce their office establishments, and make a considerable saving in printing expenses.

A QUESTION has been raised as to whether our native princes are 'independent' or 'feudatory. It is generally believed that the settlement of this question will lead to some improvement in the status of these princes. We are in no way sanguine about such a result. We are cynical enough to suppose that the raising of such a question at such a time has an ominous significance. We are afraid it will effectuate in tightening the bonds of the tributary chiefs. An Anglo-Indian paper refers to the adoption *Sanads*, given to the Nizam, Holkar, Scindiah, Baroda and others, to show that the princes have not the shadow of a claim to independence; they are simply feudatory chiefs. The *Sanads* say:—'Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you, so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.' The fact is that in the Jubilee ceremonials the precedence given to our princes was below that of *simple* Dukes of the realm. This shows that the Government is loath to consider the princes as having any claim to 'independence' even in name; they must be reckoned as simple zemindars, having *quasi*-administrative rights. If the so called principalities, it would be maintained, be in the nature of zemindaries only, the powers of the political agents should be increased, and a complete control kept over the administration of the *States*. The character of 'independence' enjoyed by the Maharaja of Benares in his Mirzapur estates is well-known; and the attempt made by Sir George Campbell, when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to add the simple letter 'e' to the word 'State' in connection with the Cooch Behar State, has not been forgotten.

THE Punjab Government recorded last year that it is a common complaint that youths who have passed the Entrance Examination, and often those who have advanced to a much higher standard, are not qualified to become efficient clerks. 'A course of instruction in letter and precis-writing, book-keeping and accounts would, in all probability, prove highly popular, whether it began at the Middle School or Entrance Standard. Such an arrangement would supply a much more efficient class of men than is at present available for junior clerkships in public offices.' If our schools and colleges are intended to be turned into manufactories for clerkships, a better scheme could not be devised. Only, the misnomer of 'school' should be given up, and some other name for these manufactories, better calculated to convey an idea of their precise commercial qualities, should be adopted. The scheme was laid before the Educational Conference, who expressed an opinion that the scheme would have little chance of success if the successful candidates have no reasonable expectation that the certificates they obtain would lead to employment. The Lieutenant-Governor did not contemplate such a contingency,—that would be expecting too much from Government. Oh! no, 'His Honor is not prepared to lay any rule on the subject.'

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JULY.

THE Commission appointed by the University of Pennsylvania under the Will of the late Henry Seybert to investigate the so-called phenomena of modern spiritualism have come to the conclusion that there is nothing extraordinary in any of these manifestations that is attributable to any thing more mysterious than legerdemain. The full report of the Commission, which will shortly be issued by the Lippincotts, is likely to attract a good deal of attention. They report that the demonstration of the trickery of slate-writing is conclusive, as is that of the purely physiological origin of the rappings. It was the common experience of the Seybert Commission that "as soon as an investigation worthy of the name begins, all manifestations of spiritual power cease." They were told of marvellous things that the spirits did, but when it was sought to have these miracles repeated in their presence, the "conditions" were "inharmonious" and nothing took place. The Commission say in concluding their report:—"we regret that thus far we have not been cheered in our investigations by the discovery of a single novel fact; but, undeterred by this discouragement, we trust, with your permission, to continue them with what thoroughness our future opportunities may allow, and with minds as sincerely and honestly open as heretofore to conviction."

THE *Novoye Vremya* says 'that the Russian troops now established at Kerki find themselves in considerable difficultes, the inhabitants refusing to supply them with any provisions. Everything has consequently to be brought in from Chaharjui, a hundred miles distant. M. Charikoff, the Russian diplomatic agent in Bokhara, had been sent for to remove misunderstandings, and to prepare the people for the building of winter quarters for the Russian soldiers. It is evident that any future appeal from the frontier Turkomans to be taken under the Czar's protection will not be exactly spontaneous.'

IT is reported that the Government of India are going to repudiate their liability for about three fourths of the claims against the late Burmese-Government; in most instances on the ground that they are private debts of the late King, and not public liabilties. "This," says a contemporary, "will be a very great disappointment to those of the claimants who considered, as most of them doubtless did, that they had made a very good exchange in getting the Government of India instead of that of Independent Burmah as their debtor." The distinction between private debts of a King and his public liabilities smacks too much of European refinement to which the Burmese lay no claim. The only interpretation they will give to all this is that it is an artful device to escape from the just liabilities of the Government.

AT a recent murder trial in America, Dr. J. K. Allen was called as an expert, and thus gave his evidence. "I have been a practising physician for nearly 30 years; and have had some experience in cases of insanity, having been for 10 years medical superintendent of the Kentucky Lunatic Asylum; and during that time had over 2,000 crazy people under my charge. I have heard the hypothetical case read by counsel; I am here as an expert, and before answering the question, would like to say that the more I studied the question of insanity the less I understood it; and if you nor me where it begins and where it ends, neither I ask

any physician in the world could tell you. In fact, on occasions like this, lawyers make fools of themselves in trying to make asses of doctors." Ah Doctor, your evidence shows that you do not know the art of hiding your thoughts, whether in a court of law, or in your patient's chamber, and are, therefore, unfit to practise your profession Your master Esculapius is represented as being accompanied by, or grasping the head of, a serpent, and you who claim to be his disciple, cannot even, by the majesty of your mien, and the gravity of your speech, overreach the 'snaky wiles' of—your cheeky examiner.

THURSDAY, 21ST JULY.

THE District Boards throughout the Punjab have been requested to co-operate and generally assist in the measures suggested by the General Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations in India for increasing the number of stallions now supplied at the cost of Government.

THE sanitary press is discussing the comparative advantage and disadvantage of having trees near a house. The general conclusion is that no tree should be planted nearer to a house than its own length when full grown. Trees not only moisten the air about them, but the earth also. Sunshine should have access to a house at all times.

CORRESPONDENCE is now in progress between certain eminent Buddhists in India and some American Buddhists looking to the establishment in New York at an early day of a place of worship. 'All such places here are styled temples, and doubtless the one in New York will be so named. A priest is to be chosen for the work, and the movement, as proposed, will be sustained by the Buddhists in the United States. Some time ago the high priest of Ceylon, H. Surnangala, in answer to inquiries made of him, offered to receive and specially train six young men who might be sent to him as pupils for the work in America, but the Western Buddhists prefer to have the native priests sent over first. The likelihood is that the few Chinese and Japanese Buddhists in New York and Brooklyn will be invited to join with the Americans and start the first Buddhist organization on Western soil.' This will show that the religion of Buddha has a remarkable vitality, notwithstanding its anarchist ideas about the divine government of the world.

IN REVIEWING the report of the Benares Municipality, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North West says:—"In many ways the administration of the affairs of this municipality is at the present time of exceptional interest. The tramway project, and the great undertaking for which under the name of the 'anti-pollution Ganges scheme," funds are being collected throughout India, show that active efforts are being made to bring Benares up to the requirements of a modern city." The conservancy and sanitation of the town are very defective, and the increasing death-rate shows that unless timely steps are taken to improve the sanitary condition of the town, it will be the veritable plague-spot of India.

THE Chief Justice of Madras, Sir Arthur Collins, has openly expressed his objection to the cheese-paring policy of the Government with regard to reductions in the High Court, and stated that he does not believe the Government will carry them out. The Barristers of the High Court also intend to send in a written protest against the proposed reductions. In Bengal also proposals have been made to considerably reduce the legal establishments. An ominous mark has been put on the post of Standing Counsel. If the shears be applied so freely both in the legal and the Educational establishments, lawlessness and ignorance will reign triumphant, and England's noble work, in India, of a century will be totally destroyed, thanks to the so-called 'economical' policy of our Government.

ONE of the most remarkable features of the Jubilee festivities in London was the absence of drunkenness. 'According to the London papers, the list of "holiday" offences at the Police Courts the next day was remarkably small, and did not even come up to the average of ordinary Monday mornings. The upper and middle-classes have long ago cast off the reproach of excessive drinking that used to be fairly levelled at them; and the statistics of the last few years, coupled with such significant facts as that just quoted, show that the lower orders are steadily advancing in the same direction.'

A LATE number of the *Wehr Zeitung* contains a terrifying account of a new explosive—pyroxiline—invented by Guisom of Magdeburg. One shell from a 15c. Krupp (6 in) will destroy any vaulted structure; one torpedo shell from a 21c. siege-mortar will annihilate a magazine of any strength; and a bombardment of 10 or 12 hours will grind the best modern fortress to powder. The pyroxiline can be used for light guns as well. "Villainous saltpetre" is mere Seidlitz Power compared to this.

FRIDAY, 29TH JULY.

DR. Peterson, the Professor of Sanskrit at the Elphinstone College, in giving his evidence the other day before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission, complained of having been twice superseded by juniors, and declared that the system of regulating promotions in the graded list was a rotten one. 'The witness considered it desirable that native students should be brought in contact with European research and learning not by means of books alone, but by living in the presence of English teachers. The aim of the whole system of education was, he asserted, to turn out natives capable of conveying European learning to advanced students, but the time had not arrived when native professors might be exclusively entrusted with the work.' We do not quite understand what is meant by 'living in the presence of English teachers.' Does the worthy Doctor also advocate the establishment of a Teaching University with quarters for both teachers and pupils, on the model of Oxford and Combridge? The discussion of this question, so far as Bengal is concerned, is in worthy hands, and we may soon be enlightened as to the merits of the question raised.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the Amir of Bokhara recently held a Durbar of the chiefs of the Afghan frontier of his dominions, for the purpose of ascertaining their readiness to assist the Russians in case of an advance on Herat. The result was scarcely satisfactory from the Muscovite point of view. The chiefs, it is reported, expressed a universal reluctance to have anything to do with an invasion of Afghanistan; but if they were forced to fight, they would fight against the Russians.

"*Plus d'Angleterre*" is another book of the same sort as the celebrated "Battle of Dorking," but of a still wilder character. It imagines a war between the French and England. 'A certain general, evidently meant for Boulanger, is a prominent figure. The English fleet proves good for nothing, so that the French land at Hastings, capture Tunbridge Wells, and soon occupy London. Then comes a revolution in Ireland, followed by an insurrection in London. In the end France gets back Alsasce-Lorraine, abandoning to Germany a large number of British possessions which have been ceded to her. All this is to come about before the close of this century, and a century of peace is to follow.' If we are to believe our French author, the advent of the New Zealander amidst the ruins of London is not a far-off event then. The British Lion in his majestic indifference turns a drowsy glance on the soaring eagle, and pays no heed to the empty vauntings of his neighbour across the British Channel.

THE tomb of the Roman poet Ovid has been discovered at Andolkioi, in the Dobrudsha. Ovid was banished by the Emperor Augustus to Tomi, on the Black Sea, for having presumed to fall in love with a relative of the Roman Emperor, and he died at Tomi, but all traces were lost of the situation of the place until a few days ago, when the Roumanian *savant*, M. Michael Cogalniceano, discovered Ovid's place of sepulture at Andolkioi, which is identical with the ancient Tomi.

A MIGHTY SAFE.—The United States Treasury Department, at Washington, is now at work on what is claimed to be the largest single money vault in the world, and which will hold when full $100,000,000 in silver. It will be 89 feet long by 40 feet wide, and 11 feet 9 in. high, inside dimensions. The walls surrounding this treasure house will be 4 feet 6 in. thick. 'If an enterprising burglar should try to effect an entrance by way of the Treasury Department he would have to force an iron door over eight feet square and four feet thick, which shuts off the building from the courtyard; then the vault has two heavy doors, and each cell has its own door. The architects claim the vault to be fire-and-burglar proof, but it will also be guarded from the outside by the Treasury watchmen.'

A CORRESPONDENT of the French journal *Cosmos* states that in a curious old work, printed at Paris in 1622, there occurs a remarkable passage, of which the following is a translation:—"We may also tell you this great and wonderful secret, which a certain German has shown to King Henry, and who, by his industry and dexterity, is able to speak to and converse with those who are away, and this by means of the magnet. He first rubs together two needle magnets, and then places them each separately upon two clock dials, around which are engraven the twenty-four letters of the alphabet. If, then, they wish to speak together, and to make each other understand what they would desire, they move one needle around until it has pointed to the letters which are necessary to make the words and sentences that they would say, and as they turn one needle so also the distant needle turns, making always the same movement. The King, seeing this wonderful secret, forbade him to divulge it, fearing that thus would be opened very dangerous communications between the armies of his enemies and their besieged towns." Oh yes, it will be a dangerous secret, no doubt, for contending armies; but if it could be now discovered England would be spared the trouble of sending a Viceroy to India, who, on account of the heat of the plains, is obliged to spend nine months in the year on the cool heights of the Hymalayas. It such a secret were made known now the Secretary of State could govern India from England, and the enormous expenses of the Vice-regal Council and the Simla exodus would be saved to the great relief of the Indian tax-payers.

SATURDAY, 30TH JULY.

THE following letter from the Queen to her people was sent by the Queen to the Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Mathews, Q. C., M. P., Secretary of State for the Home Department:—'Windsor Castle, June 24, 1887. I am anxious to express to my people my warm thanks for the kind, and more than kind, reception I met with on going to, and returning from, Westminister Abbey with all my children and grandchildren. The enthusiastic reception I met with then, as well as on these eventful days, in London, as well as in Windsor, on the occasion of my Jubilee, has touched me most deeply. It has shown that the labour and anxiety of fifty long years, twenty-two of which I spent in unclouded happiness shared and cheered by my beloved husband, while an equal number were full of sorrows and trials, borne without his sheltering arm and wise help, have been appreciated by my people. This feeling and the sense of duty towards my dear country and subjects, who are so inseparably bound up with my life, will encourage me in my task, often a very difficult and arduous one, during the remainder of my life. The wonderful order preserved on this occasion and the good behaviour of the enormous multitude assembled merit my highest admiration. That God may protect and abundantly bless my country is my fervent prayer. Victoria, R. and I."

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Of all the treasures buried in the earth probably none exceeds in amount that which has been stored by the Kashmir Raj. For many years the whole of the Jammu revenues remained untouched, while to these were added no less a sum than fifteen lakhs annually from the Valley of Kashmir, the total amounting, it has been said, on good authority, to about thirty-seven lakhs every year! This great storage has been going on since the first days of Golab Singh; and although the revenue from Kashmir cannot be anything like what it was twenty years ago, still there can be no doubt that for nigh forty years a mighty pile has been heaping up. Within the Maharaja's limits the story goes that none live who carry the treasure to its resting place. This is somewhere within the fort walls of Riassi. But Riassi is not so vast a place as to render finding anything more than a matter of time. No wizard's wand, I fancy, would be needed to bring the exact spot to light." We would ask the Kashmir authorities to beware. The Resident may some day 'persuade' the Maharaja and his advisers to invest all this treasure in Government Securities to the manifest advantage of both the Kashmir and the British Government!

THE *World* hears that the Royal Commission find the advocates of the single gold standard singularly unwilling to be examined. 'There are, we learn, plenty of bankers and capitalists throughout the country quite ready to contribute on paper the most irrefragable *ex parte* evidence in support of Sir Thomas Farrer's theory that, owing to steam, telegraph, and credit facilities, there is an over-abundance of gold to supply the commercial wants of the world, but these gentlemen one and all, decline to submit themselves to the ordeal of cross-examination. We are not surprised at this reluctance. It is one thing to chuckle over the monometallist brow-beating of silver champions, and another to undergo the same operation one-self from the other side. Monometallism is a tradition, and, parrot-like, its advocates have learned their fairy tale from one another. It reads very prettily on paper, and may be convincing enough to old-fashioned economic children, who dread having their theories put to the proof of their faith disturbed by the vulgar test of truth, or the cross examination of modern science. The position, however, is not very creditable to the "gold-box;" and, failing more doughty champions, we suggest that Mr. Fowler or Mr. Triton should, for very decency's sake, rush into the breach and do battle for his order.'

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INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by Babu Ashutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., To-day the *1st August* at 3½ P M.

Subject: Analytical Geometry; the Circle.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *2nd August* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Distribution of Magnetism in Magnets. Terrestrial Magnetism.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *4th August.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: On the Force and Effects of Gravity.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday* the *5th August* at 5½ P. M.

Subject: Classification of Metals. Potassium and its Compounds.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc., on *Saturday*, the *6th August* at 3 P. M.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
July 30th, 1887. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1887.

A SAD SCANDAL!

AN unfortunate mistake! A serious wrong! A grievous injustice! These were the exclamations which suggested themselves to us, when on Wednesday last we read the Bengal Government Resolution on the Burdwan adoption case. When we first heard of Sir Steuart Bayley's intention to visit Burdwan we thought that his wish was to essay a practice of Sir Richard Temple, in the way of throwing oil on troubled waters, which he aptly designated *samjhaoing*—to reconcile the differences between contending parties—to bring on peace and good-will among them. But it now appears that we were quite mistaken. Recent events show that the object was quite different. It was not to explain matters to the Maharanis, to bring them to terms—to induce them to effect a compromise,—but to carry out a pre-arranged scheme with all the weight that the august presence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor could lend to the occasion that he visited the place. Considering that His Honor holds the high position of ruler of the land, and supreme judge over all parties, it was, as we say, an 'unfortunate mistake' for him to take the position of a party leader. If he had made up his mind to decide in favor of the young Maharani, he could have easily issued his orders, without emphasizing it by his august presence at Burdwan. That he had so made up his mind is evident from the fact of all the necessary preparations for the ceremony of adoption having been got ready before his advent, and that would not have been done had the people of the young Maharani not been previously apprised of what was to happen. That it was a wrong done is manifest from the fact that His Honor was not in a position to decide the case. He is invested with no judicial power; there is a High Court independent of, and above, him; and yet he thought fit to issue a mandate which threw one of the contending parties into a great disadvange. In his Resolution His Honor admits that he is acting on the advice of others, and not on his own judgment. He refers to his legal advisers for the soundness of his opinion. And those advisers, astute, clever gentlemen as they are, knew well how to safeguard their opinions with a judicious use of doubtful terms. They say, 'if' the facts be so and so, 'if' the circumstances be such and such, 'it must be presumed,' unless and until the contrary is proved, that the result would be this, that, or something else. They sit not as judges of facts, but as consulting officers with certain 'materials' before them, and those 'materials' do not suffice to give all the information wanted; the facts are wholly contested, and so they confine themselves by saying 'if the facts be such the inference would be this'. The facts were enquired into by the Board of Revenue, and the Hon'ble Members of that august but somewhat effete body openly declare their inability to decide the question at issue. Mr. Beames, who had started the question of the Bunbehari adoption, takes particular care to state in his minute that he is not qualified by previous training to decide on a peculiarly abstruse technical question. He observes: 'It is somewhat unusual for a member of the Board of Revenue to be called on to pronounce a decided opinion on a highly technical point of law. The Board, as an executive body, usually takes its law ready made from the legal advisers of Government. As it is necessary for me, however, to express my opinion in the present case, I must beg that it may be understood that I do so only as a layman.' He emphasizes this in the concluding para. of his minute by saying: 'I am most strongly of opinion that no satisfactory solution of the question can be arrived at, till the matter has been fully argued before, and considered by, the High Court.' His colleague, Mr. Halliday, is equally wide at sea. He protects his reputation by saying, 'With regard to the question as to what is the Punjab law and custom on the subject of adoption, it will be seen from the arguments set out above as furnished on both sides, abstruse and technical points of law have been entered upon and discussed. The Board do not, however, deem it within their province to consider these in all their details, and to pronounce a decided opinion upon the legal technicalities.' And Sir Steuart Bayley, who has spent the whole of his long and meritorious career in India as an executive officer, but has sat as a District Judge only for a few months, but perhaps never at the trial of a case regarding the construction of Hindu law, takes upon himself to decide with the help of the "ifs" of his legal advisers, and the unqualified assertion of the highest executive officers under him, who describe themselves as mere laymen and openly declare their inability to give decided opinion, on an avowedly "most abstruse" and "highly technical question of Hindu law," in his executive capacity. A layman deciding on the supposed authority of confessedly lay men on an abstruse technical question. If this be not a most unfortunate hasty work, we know not what is. Two parties are contending for a highly valuable interest; each insists, with all the earnestness and persistency possible, the facts of the case to be other than what are stated by the opposite party; the Government law-officers hedge themselves with 'ifs' and 'presumptions,' and do not declare what are the real facts; the highest executive authorities, are '*most strongly of opinion that no satisfactory solution of the question can be arrived at till the matter has been fully argued before, and considered by, the High Court,*' and the most obvious course under the circumstances would be to let the matter be decided by the highest tribunal in the land. But this has been avoided, and a line of action taken, which, in the language of Milton, makes 'confusion worse confounded.' It does no good to either party. It handicaps one party in her search for justice, and it exposes the other to a serious risk. It is morally certain that the Dowager Maharani will not sit quiet under the injury done her. She has been the victim of official high-handedness and oppression for years. Her private property was snatched from her; her rights and privileges were denied her; and her home was made too hot for her residence. She has, with the true greatness of a Rajput lady, nobly borne all that, and she will not belie the firmness and determination of her caste by succumbing to an extra snub, even when it is administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the country, though she cannot but deeply feel the hurt. She is sure to seek justice from the High Court and the Privy Council, and should she be disappointed everywhere, she will, we shall not be surprised to hear, do what many a Hindu woman has done before her. Now, let us suppose for the sake of argument, that the Court will hold her case to be right, and grant a decree in her favour. In that case the injury to the young Maharani will be great, and it will recoil with overwhelming force on the innocent lad who has just been adopted. By the rite of adoption he has lost his relationship to his natural father and become disqualified to discharge the religious duties which a Hindu son is bound by his religion to perform for his father and his ancestors. He is now, by the mandate of his religion, of the blood of his adoptive father, and is bound to perform the *Sraddha* and other rites for his new father and his ancestors; but should a competent tribunal declare his adoption to be invalid, he will cease to be the son of the adpoter, and he has already ceased to be the son of his natural father. In other words he will become an out-caste. Our courts have often declared adoptions to be invalid, even after years, and such a contingency in his case is by no means improbable; but for all that it will be grievously hurtful; and those who promote the course of events in such a way as to lead to such a possibility with their eyes open deserve the strongest censure. The father of the lad may be blinded by the prospect of becoming the father of a great raja, and the virtual master of millions over millions of hard cash and a state worth a million of rupees per year. With such a chance before him, no risk can be too great for him to face. But the Government of Bengal cannot plead such an excuse. It is in no way directly interested. Its duty is to see that impartial justice is done to all parties, and prevent all possible harm. It has the benefit of the highest legal and administrative talent to help it in its deliberations and actions; and it cannot possibly be unaware of the possible, nay, probable, consequences of its actions, and for it, with its eyes perfectly open, to do what it has done, is what the Indian public cannot but describe as a grave mistake. A Christian Government may not have any faith in the efficacy of *Sraddhas* and *Turpans*; it may laugh at the ceremonies as supremely ridiculous; but our Government is not called upon to act upon its own belief about a future state, but upon that of the subjects concerned. Those subjects believe implicitly upon religious benefits of the *Sraddha*, and for those benefits, and those benefits only, have devised the system of adoption, and the Government, recognising the rite of adoption, wholly overlooks the *raison d'être* of that ceremony. Certain conditions are positive disqualifications for adoption, and a lad so disqualified, even if adopted, cannot perform *Sraddhas* which could be effectual. Even the very adoption is a sin, and for our Government to promote such an adoption by an executive order is to treat the whole thing in a way which cannot be commended. Should the Dowager Maharani submit to the dictum of Government, or meet with insuperable technical legal difficulties in her way, she may desist, but as a true Hindu she cannot but mourn all her life that the spiritual benefits derivable from adoption have been denied to her, her son, her husband and his ancestors. Could anything be more cruel? Nor was there any necessity whatever for such a hasty, irreligious, and inconsiderate action. There are enough of law courts in the country to appeal to before a decision was arrived at, and Government could have well afforded to wait till a proper decision was come to. To meet this objection the Government Resolution adverts to the will of the Maharaja which requires that his widow should adopt a son without delay, and imposes a penalty for neglect. But this is a broken reed to lean upon. That is not delay which results from unavoidable causes, and in the present instance due entirely to Government and its officers. With a disgraceful scandalous haste, unworthy of a civilized nation, the Divisional Commissioner called upon the young widow on the third day of her mourning, when she was drowned in the most overwhelming grief that can befall a Hindu woman, to adopt, not a boy of her choice, but a son of Lala Bunbehari Kapur. She took this, as well she may, as an insult, and wanted time to make her choice. Subsequently her choice fell upon a half-brother of hers, but the Government very properly declared that that boy was unfit. She was then on the look out for another boy, but she was called upon again to take a son of Lala Bunbehari, and she flatly declined. The refusal was suspected, and not without reason, to be due to the advice of her mother-in-law and next heir. Measures were, therefore, adopted to cut off all intercourse between her, a girl of 16

years, and the head of the family, the mother-in-law, and she was subjected to a training (is that the correct word?) for months to make her submit to the plan of Mr. Beames and his party. A helpless young girl, brought up in the seclusion of a Hindu zenana, and without the means of obtaining any advice except what was given her by the party who put her under a moral duress, she was at last forced to yield, and the GovernmentResolution makes the most of this, without at all adverting to the previous circumstances. Then came the opposition of the next heir, the Dowager Maharani, which none could prevent, and the delay which followed was therefore not a causeless one, and none can blame the widow for it. Even now had the Government sought the decision of the High Court, the delay would have been perfectly legitimate. The next argument observable in the Resolution is based on litigation and consequent expense; but as the Government well knows that its action would not and could not put a stop to litigation and expense, we can only express our surprise at its having at all appealed to them. The last argument urged in the Resolution is notable for its extreme simplicity. It is said: 'notwithstanding this consideration (that about litigation expense and friction,) which was made quite plain to her, she declared very clearly and forcibly that having satisfied herself that no legal obstacle existed to the adoption of the son of Lalla Bunbehari she desired to take him and no other, and that was her definite and only choice, and theLieutenant-Governor does not think it right to refuse his sanction to the adoption, the right of making which, according to his own discretion, belongs to the widow.' The *naivete* of this passage is charming. An infant under the law, a girl who six months before set her face against the boy with firm determination, changes her mind under a particular system of training, and says she will have that boy and no other. The caprice of a young girl of sixteen is set against the mature judgment of a matron of sixty years, the highest lady in the land, and Sir Steuart Bayley is completely non-plussed. He refused his sanction first, but cannot do it a second time, because the selection rests with the widow, an infant, whom the law of the land allows no right of selection whatever. Turning now from the Resolution to the apologists of Government, we have the *Englishman*, *quasi* Government organ, dwelling lugubriously on the harm that would ensue if the adoption were delayed. 'The Raj of Burdwan, it says, 'would be left for a long term of years without an heir, and every one who has even the slightest acquaintance with the management of real property in India knows how great an evil that would be.' In the name of the Prophet, Figs. The Raj is a big sounding word, but it means nothing but a zemindary estate, which in the absence of the will of its late owner would have been the property of the Maharani during her life time, and then reverted to some kinsman or other. During her life time, it would have been most likely managed by the Court of Wards under whose charge it now is, and no harm therefore could have befallen it. The adoption has not removed it from the Court of Wards. The Maharani would attain her majority in five years and then she could manage it just as well as the Maharani Sarnamayi is managing hers. If she did not take it up, it would have remained in charge of the Court of Wards until her demise and the next heir would then come in. But it is useless to argue with people who cannot or rather will not accept the most obvious truisms.

We are supremely indifferent as to who gets the estate. We hold that the more are unwieldy estates divided and sub-divided the better for the public at large; but we cannot but feel deeply the way in which three such exalted ladies of the land as the Maharani of Tikkari, the Maharani of Puri, and the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan have been treated by the Government of Bengal. We resent most this disgraceful treatment.

THE HARE SCHOOL ACCOUNTS.

A CORRESPONDENT has called our attention to the para. in our last issue in which we stated that Hare School always yielded a surplus. He says there was a deficit last year. Technically he is right. There was a deficit in the accounts of 1885-86. It does not, however, at all alter the spirit of our remarks. The School is a self-supporting one, and has generally yielded a surplus, which the Government has never accounted for. To make this out clearly we have gone through the Education Reports for the last seven years, and the figures we have culled therefrom are shown in the following tables:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1879-80	25,122	24,116	1006	...
1880-81	27,264	24,898	2366	...
1881-82	27,886	24,406	9366	...
1882-83	28,287	27,161*	1126	...
1883-84	27,283	27,281	2	...
1884-85	*	...	...	...
1885-86	26,418	28,040	...	1622
			7980	1622

It is evident from this table that the School yielded a surplus for five years, and incurred a deficit only in one year, leaving one year uncertain, as far as we can judge from the papers. The total of the surplus was Rs. 7,980, against a deficit of Rs. 1622. If we strike out this sum from the surplus there would still be a balance with the Government of Rs. 6358 to the credit of the School. Were the deficit to recur regularly, still the school would be perfectly safe on its present footing for four years to come. This of course would be a mere make-shift, a tiding over the evil for the next four years to come. The proper course would be to enquire into the causes which have led to the decadence of a school which has hitherto been so prosperous; and this we regret has not been done. As outsiders, having no access to the detailed accounts of the school, it is difficult for us to make the enquiry in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. But from some casual indications in the Education Reports we perceive that the causes of the evil are not far to seek. One of them is the gradual increment of the salaries of the teachers according to graded rank, and another is the cost of house repairs. The former item at first sight appears a reasonable charge; it is fair and proper that the graded servants of Government should have their periodical increments; but it is not so in reality. It is not fair that teachers who earn their right to increment in other schools should be transferred to Hare School to its detriment. It is the duty of Government to provide for the reward of its employes and not for Hare School to defray the cost. Were it otherwise, it should be added that by the arrangements made under the orders of Sir Ashley Eden a separate increment fund was provided for, and the only fair and reasonable course would be to pay the increments from that fund, and not to draw a tax from Hare School. The second item is also one that is not due to the school. The Government cannot in justice and fair-play throw the burden of repairing the school-house on the shoulders of the school. Originally the Government sanctioned a monthly grant of Rupees 500 for the maintenance of the school, and this was resumed on the understanding that it would provide house accomodation free of charge. The present house was accordingly built at Government cost, on Government land, and kept in repairs by Government. But lately from a desire to reduce the Public Works Budget, the cost of repairs for the house was thrown on the school, and that threw its finance into disorder. An autocratic Government has of course the right or might to snatch the house altogether from the school, and drive it to the street; but if it should have any regard for its promises and engagements, it should not disturb the terms on which it resumed its original grant of Rupees 500, but faithfully continue to keep the house in repair free of charge, and if it did this, there would be no deficit to provide for. Thus the causes of the deficit are due to the orders of Government, and the remedy should be sought from Government, and Government alone. Let the Government be faithful to its promises, and the evil will at once terminate. Anyway the idea of making the school paying by enhancing the rate of schooling fee is an imprudent one. It cannot remove the deficit, but it will for certain do serious mischief. It is well-known that the Hindu School enjoys a higher reputation for efficiency than Hare School, and if the rate of fee be the same, the result will be that a large number of students will leave Hare School for the more favored one, and the loss thereby entailed will serve to increase and not to lessen the deficit. It is observable also that there are three large efficient educational institutions in the neighbourhood of Hare School, namely, the City College, the Albert College, and the Ripon College, and the rate of fee charged there is only Rs. 3, or lower than what now obtains in the former by Rs. 2 a month. There is very little in Hare School which can give it much preeminence over its rivals, and the most probable result to be apprehended is that the raising of the fee in it will pave the way for the dissolution of the school at no distant date. The report of a Committee appointed in autumn last fully anticipates this result. Under ordinary circumstances we would not have minded it much. The abolition of an ordinary school in Calcutta cannot materially retard the progress of education. The five hundred boys of Hare School can any day be taken up by the City College, and none will feel any loss. But there is a sentimental side to the question which we cannot overlook. Hare School was originally founded as a school for the benefit of the poorer classes of the community, and kept up during the life time of the founder as a free school for the natives, even as the Government keeps up the Free School for the poorer classes of the Europeans. After his death there was imminent risk of its being abolished, and the Government undertook to maintain it as a memorial of the good and noble-minded founder, and to emphasize its memorial character changed its original name of 'School Society's School,' into Hare School. Until lately it has been maintained as a memorial. To the people it is dear as bearing the name of one whom while he was living they honoured as no European has been honoured in this country, and now cherish his memory as that of a philanthropist the like of whom they have never seen. To prepare the way for the destruction of the memorial of such a man is an act which is deserving of the most unqualified condemnation. It is a desecration, a sacrilege, in the eyes of the people, and we cannot but deeply regret that the name of Sir Steuart Bayley, deservedly so highly honored, should be associated with such an act. It is painful to us also to notice that in the report recommending the destruction of the sacred memorial by the underhand means suggested there should occur the name of a Hindu gentleman We never thought that there was any Hindu living who could put his name down on such a report. We are told that the present officiating Director of Public Instruction disapproves, of the suggestion, and well he may. May we hope that he will officially place before Government a clear statement of the case for further consideration? He cannot do anything more agreeable to the people of this country. We know he has great sympathy with the people, and he cannot be oblivious of the memory of David Hare, the most philanthropic Englishman that ever came to India.

* The Hare and Hindu Schools had to draw Rs. 1167 from the provincial revenues for their support during this year It is not said what was the amount which fell to the lot of Hare School.

4

A *VEXATA QUÆSTIO* IN HINDU LAW.

AN important Hindu Law case has been referred to a Full Bench of the High Court. The question raised before the Divisional Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose, was whether a brother's daughter's son is a preferential heir to a paternal grandfather's great grandson. The question for determination is of considerable difficulty. It opens up a large field for inquiry, and concerns one of the most material points of the law of

succession. The question which their lordships will have to decide is, whether, in determining the heritable position of heirs, the sons of daughters in a *sapinda* family should be postponed as a class to the first three paternal ancestors of the deceased and all the direct male descendants of the family. In other words, do the 'agnate kinsmen' exclude the 'cognate kinsmen' in the same family? In a Hindu genealogical tree there are *four* branches, or lines, which are *primarily* entitled to succession. These are the deceased owner's own line, and his father's, grandfather's, and great grandfather's lines. In the deceased owner's own line, his son, grandson, and great grandson first inherit in the order of their nearness. In the father's, grandfather's and great grandfather's lines, the three ascendants, and the son, grandson and great grandson of each ascendant, are the 'agnate kinsmen' of the proprietor. Daughter's son, son's daughter's son and grandson's daughter's son of the deceased owner, and of each ascendant, are known as the 'cognate kinsmen' of the deceased. All the kinsmen mentioned above, together with the three direct male decendants of the deceased owner, are technically known as sapindas. The theory of law is that they are *sapindas*, because at the *parvana sraddha* they were either entitled to receive undivided *pindas* from the deceased; or they offer undivided *pindas* to the deceased, by which he is directly benefited; or they offer these oblations to common ancestors, in which the deceased has a right of participation. In each branch or line there are two classes of heirs, the agnate sapindas and the cognate sapindas. Now the question is, would the three cognate sapindas of a line exclude the cognate sapindas of a remote line? Special provision is made for the daughter's son. The legislators of all the schools say that the daughter's son must be acknowledged as an heir, in default of the three direct male descendants of the deceased owner. The legislators stop here, and do not proceed further. All other sons of daugthers, in the sapinda family, are postponed to the agnates of the same family. According to these legislators, with the exception of the founder of the Bengal School, the fourteenth descendant of the fourteenth ascendant is a preferential heir to the deceased owner's son's daughter's son, or his father's daughter's son. The Bengal school made an important departure in this respect. According to the Dayabhaga, the text-book of this School, the father's, the grandfather's, and the great-grandfather's daughter's sons succeed, on failure of the agnate heirs of their respective lines. In other words, the daughter's son of each ascendant inherits in default of his son, grandson, or great grandson. If there be a competition between the uncle and sister's son, the latter, according to the Dayabhaga, would be preferred to the uncle. The rule that applies to sister's son applies also to grandfather's, and great-grandfather's daughter's son in a competition with an agnate heir of a remoter line. Here the rule is clear that the founder of the Bengal School wished that on failure of an ascendant and his three direct male descendants, the *daughter's* son of the ascendant should take the inheritance. So far there is no difficulty. But the question arises whether the other two cognate sapindas of the same line, the ascendant's son's and his grandson's daughter's son, should be taken as preferential heirs to the agnates of a remoter line? It is an undoubted fact that the sister's son is preferred to the uncle; but should the brother's daughter's son also be preferred to the uncle, in default of sister's son? In other words, is it necessary that the sapindas of the same line should be exhausted before the succession should devolve upon the heirs of a remoter line? Including the ascendant, there are *seven* kinsmen, in each line, as we have said above, who are known as sapindas,—three agnate and three cognate. The rule is clear with regard to four agnates and one cognate in each line. What becomes of the other two cognates of the same line? Should their right of inheritance be held in abeyance, till the claims of *all* the agnates, and *some* of the cognates of remoter sapinda lines—specially mentioned in the Dayabhaga—are satisfied? This is the question which is exercising the minds of our lawyers. To avoid complexity, we have not taken the claims of female heirs into our consideration.

FOR a long time our courts held that the agnate sapindas as a class excluded the cognates, with the exception of the four favored individuals specially mentioned by the Dayabhaga. The heritable right of the cognates was all but denied, and our courts showed no mercy to sons of the daughters of the family. The late Justice Dwarkanath Mitter conclusively showed, however, that if the principles of the Dayabhaga be respected; if the theory, known as the theory of spiritual benefits, which has been so carefully elaborated by the author of the Dayabhaga, be of the slightest efficacy, then the uncle's daughter's son, and similar kinsmen, must be declared as heirs, and preferred to remoter kinsmen (sakulyas.) As these cognate kinsmen offer *parvana* pindas —either directly to the deceased, or to common ancestors,—by which the deceased is benefited, they and the agnate kinsmen of the deceased proprietor are bound together by the same oblatory tie. The principle laid down by Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter has been respected and followed in deciding the heritable claims of cognate kinsmen. The *heritable right* of these cognate kinsmen has been declared, and is above all controversy, but their *heritable position* has been the subject of great dispute. In the case of Govindprasad (15 B. L. R. 35) Sir Richard Couch decided that 'a brother's daughter's son, though an heir, could not have a preferential title to the great grandson of the paternal grandfather.' The main ground upon which the learned judge based his decision was that the oblations offered by agnate kinsmen as a class are of superior efficacy to those offered by cognate kinsmen. The preferential right of the *three* favored cognates, in the ascending lines, is justified on *special* grounds, which do not apply to others of the same class. This decision has been followed in several instances; but the Hindu community is not satisfied with the dictum laid down by Sir Richard Couch. Again and again the cognate kinsmen are coming before the courts to assert their claims as against the agnate heirs of remoter lines, and though they are sent away disappointed, they are not satisfied with the *ipse dixit* of Sir Richard Couch. The mere fact of there having been a large number of cases in the High Court, and in the Subordinate Courts, within the last ten years, clearly shows that the Hindu community is entirely dissatisfied with the judgment of Sir Richard Couch, which has been the basis of subsequent decisions. One of the grounds for the dissatisfaction is that Sir Richard Couch did not place the slightest weight upon the passage of that text-book of the Bengal School, the Dayakrama of Srikrishna, which, in the estimation of all our pandits, is only second in importance to the Dayabhaga. In justice to Sir Richard Couch, it must be said, however, that he hesitated to follow the authority of the Dayakrama, because considerable suspicion was thrown, by a former decision of the High Court, upon the genuineness of the passages in the Dayakrama declaring the heritable right, and fixing the heritable position, of the cognate heirs. The community of pandits, however, who all along accepted those passages as genuine, have not yet been silenced. They persist in saying that the passages referred to are genuine. The question of interpolation in the Dayakrama complicates matters, and the High Court have a difficult task before them in deciding upon the issue. The silence which the Dayabhaga maintains with regard to the heritable right and position of the cognates, and the *apparently* inconsistent language in which the rights of these heirs is mentioned, intensify the difficulty. It has been strongly urged on behalf of the cognates, that if the language of the Dayabhaga be correctly interpreted, and all the bearings of the question carefully examined, there will be no difficulty whatever—even without the aid of the Dayakrama—in fixing the exact heritable position of the cognates immediately after the agnates of a line. Opinion is so much divided, however, with regard to the true heritable position of these cognate sapindas, that the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub have been quite right in referring the question to a Full Bench. This reference clearly indicates the extreme anxiety of our Judges to administer Hindu Law, according to true principles of interpretation. The Hindu community is greatly interested in the question, and an authoritative decision on the point is absolutely necessary to set it at rest.

INFANT MARRIAGE OF GIRLS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE question of these marriages is rising into importance. It appears that at a public meeting recently assembled at the Albert Hall, the audience, *i. e.*, the rising generation of Calcutta students, was found to be strongly in favor of existing practices. It is said that their bias was so strong that several speakers of repute and eminence were absolutely prevented from delivering themselves. The writer of this article, without being at all disposed to excuse this unseemly display of temper, is nevertheless inclined to look upon the fact as a singular instance of the soundness of popular instincts. It was, no doubt, not a fit audience to consider the knotty social question on the board, nor were the speakers wise in carrying to the platform a question which to all appearances was fit only for the closet and the desk. Marriage is the most fundamental principle which gives vitality to the social organism called Family; and Family again is the very cornerstone of society. If you touch the marriage-question you upset society almost in no time. And those who venture to push the marriage question forward in the way to progress must be either some of the best, or some of the worst, members of society. If they are competent for their work their foresight and grasp of the subject must be far above those of the generality of men; if their qualifications are humbler, their audacity must be no less abnormal and revolutionary. The impatience evinced by the meeting might be read as lack of confidence in this regard.

The question of these marriages ought to be viewed in several aspects. There is the obvious one, no doubt, of the rights and interests of the girl herself: but these matters may affect her freedom, physique and moral character, no less than her maintenance and very existence. Then, there is the question of her domestic life and the character and constitution of the Family which she gets into by her marriage. And lastly, there is the society to which the Family thus constituted has got to adapt itself. Can Hindu society afford to dispense with the joint-family system? This large question does not fall within the scope of this short paper. But he must be a bold man who can say that no matter how the Joint Family question is affected, the Woman question here must be solved on the spur of the moment. Marriage transforms the Woman into the wife: but what is the position of the wife in the Hindoo family? Does she become a wife from the moment of marriage, and has she not to pass through the noviciate of a *Bau*? How are the woman and the wife related: does womankind form the better-half of mankind without being transformed into the wife. Man has a function in society apart from his domestic condition: has not woman ceased to have such functions? Where is the Amazon now and where the sacerdotal woman of Rome who saved her country from Coriolanus? And in all seriousness it is hard to determine whether or not the current controversy here is not after all directed only against the status of the *Bau*. Infant wives are no wives at all, they are only *Baus* at first. It would not be easy to give an English equivalent for the word, for the thing is absolutely unknown to English Society. But those Englishmen who know any thing of the Hindoo law, or the practice of Adoption, may be told that the *Bau* is virtually an adopted daughter after all. She is not only daughter-in-law, but daughter by gift to the *karta* (or headman) of the family. And viewed in this light the present question means rather one about the age of girls which is suited to such adoptions than the bigger questions affecting domestic society at its very foundations.

Perhaps some will be disposed to carp at the view thus taken, and ask where is the question of succession which lies at the root of all adoptions? But a moment's careful reflection will show that while the Hindoo Law of Succession leaves the

daughter totally unprovided for in presence of the son, those of *Bagdan* and *Sampradan* (Promise of Gift and Gift proper) really serve to furnish the girl with a supporter (*Bharta*) in every case. In fact the daughter is by this means at times better provided for than the son. And those who are apt to declaim against importunities for assistance to help the *Sampradan* or gift of a daughter hardly know or think of the economy of Hindu society of which the fact constitutes such an important part. Viewed in this light it would be easy to perceive the problem to have been formulated thus sometime or other: how is all friction to be obviated between a dissentient daughter, regardless of the Hindu law and her future livelihood, and the anxious parent or brother, mistrustful about a long continued home for her under the paternal roof? The age-restriction affords the only solution possible for this problem. And it is well known that even in France the match-making business is largely left to the parent; the daughter having no more than a bare veto, which again is seldom exercised. Indeed for the matter of that the English ways of the parents, having an inconsequential veto and of making Fancy Balls a necessary part of social economy are simply repulsive to the Hindu mind. If a Hindu woman could live by herself, if the woman was not a domestic being altogether, the Hindu parent might easily spare himself all his solicitude. But the Joint Family system stands in the way, as already referred to. And if a girl may not demand a life-long maintenance from the father or the brother, she must, whether she will it or not, be provided with the wherewithal by marriage, and marriage alone. The life of the *Svairini* is simply out of the question. Bereft of all extraneous matters the question before the public means whether the maiden daughter could afford to stand out against her parent or brother proposing to give her away. If she has to choose between naked independence with her own sweet will on one side and her kindly influence upon her guardian to find her the best husband practicable in his circumstances on the other, it would be easy enough to judge which way she would vote despite the bright example of Rukhma Bai and her astute supporters. If a maiden daughter cannot demand maintenance of her parent and brother for life, and may neither live by herself, all this present agitation necessarily falls to the ground and must be pronounced asabsolutely noxious.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Hon'ble Mr. Peile will leave for England as soon as Sir Charles Aitchison returns to India.

SIR Alfred Lyall was seriously ill. We are glad to hear, however, he is improving. He has been pronounced convalescent. Dr. Cleghorn, the Civil Sergeon of Lucknow, is in attendance.

MR. E. I. Atkinson is doing the work of Mr. Westland, who is officiating for Sir Auckland Colvin.

A SPECIAL correspondent of *Novoye Vremya* has come to India 'to do the the country thoroughly,' whatever that may mean. He will be amidst us for nearly twelve months. India is such a vast country that the 'Special,' however clever he may be, will find it rather difficult to know all about its internal resources, administrative organisation, social institutions, and religious systems, all in the course of a year. But, perhaps, that is not what he wants. He will, probably, try to find out the feelings of the people towards the Government. Well, if that be his object, he might have saved himself the trouble of coming all the way from St. Petersburgh. He may even now escape the heat of the Indian plains and return to Russia, and report to the Czar, or M. Katkoff, or whoever else his employer may be, that from one end of the country to the other, he found the people perfectly loyal, and that the wealthy and educated classes, specially men of position and rank and influence, are firmly attached to the British Throne; and that the grumblings that he occasionaliy hears, are like the complaints which children address to their mother. M. Notovich, the 'Special,' is going to Simla to interview the Viceroy. One of the noble English lords, after being in Bombay for about a week, last cold weather, chaffed and said that he had seen enough of India to write a book. If the *Novoye Vremya* Special has that useful faculty of book-making, after a week's observation, he has already seen enough of our country to write a sensational historical romance. Let him now return, and make capital of what he has seen in India. There is no pagoda tree here now. It has been removed, root and branch, to some richer spot more favorable to its growth. Ours is a poor country, and there is nothing here to satisfy Russian greed. As for its being a bear-garden, well, the people are not very fond of bear-diversion, or bear-fighting; and we do not, therefore, wish to see the black shaggy beast disturbing the even tenor of our every-day work. 'A chiel's amang ye takin' Notes' is not a very pleasant sight, and so we wish him away.

THE P. O. Company, as our readers are already aware, has got a further contract for ten years to carry the India-China mails. At one time it was thought that the sense of the House of Commons was that the Company should not get the contract this time. The supporters of the Company, however, mustered strong, and after an animated debate, the House decided that the contract should be approved of for a period of ten years. Mr. Provand and his friends tried hard that the question of the contract should be referred to a Select Committee of the House, but the influence of the rich Company was too strong for their proposal. The Government wanted the support of the friends of the Company, for granting a subsidy to another Company for another mail-service, and they thought it prudent, therefore, to make this concession to the friends of the P. O. Company in order to win them over. It was pointed out that the price of the Company was too high, and that there were tenders for doing the same work with the same degree of efficiency, for a smaller sum; but as the Indian revenues would have to bear the major portion of the burden, such arguments were not calculated to produce any impression on the House. The P. O. charge will be £265,000 a year.

WE are glad to announce that the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley has accepted the office of Patron of the Calcutta Public Library. We cherish an earnest hope that he will not allow that useful institution to die of inanition, as his predecessor wished it should.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* suggests that the Government of Bengal should, under the provisions of Regulation V of 1823, punish the creditors of Mr. Beames for having lent him money. The idea is a good one. The Mondals were in his jurisdiction, not in one but in three districts, *viz*, Hooghly, Dacca, and Balasore, and well knew what they were about. They should certainly be hauled over living coals. Unfortunately this cannot be done without resort to a Civil Court, and if the Government sends the case up to a Civil Court, Mr. Beames will have to appear as a witness. Is he prepared to stand the fire of a smart cross-examination? There's the rub.

THE House of Commons has the reputation of being the most decorous Legislative Assembly in the world. 'Parliamentary language' is taken to be a model of propriety of speech. Rowdyism has hitherto been unknown within the walls of Westminister Hall. We have been very much surprised, however, we must say, to read the following telegraphic note:—'A most disorderly scene occurred in the House of Commons last night (July 28) during the debate in Committee on the Irish Land Bill. Mr. Healy, resenting the somewhat frequent interruptions of Mr. DeLisle, threatened to break the latter's neck. On the resumption of ordinary business, the matter was reported to the House, upon which the Speaker named Mr. Healy, who was accordingly suspended from attendance in the House for a fortnight.' The very fact of a grave Senator daring to use such 'unparliamentary language' shows that the temper of the House has materially changed since the good old days when such a breach of Parliamentary etiquette would have subjected the delinquent to the contempt of his colleagues, and the jeerings of the British public, than which the tortures of the pillory would have been a milder punishment.

THE German and the Russian press are fighting against each other over the Russian system of finance. The German papers say that Russia could at any moment repudiate all her debts; the semi-official organ of the Czar speaks warmly of 'the soundness and scrupulous fairness of Russian finance.' The Stock-market knows better than the journalists as to what amount of reliance can be placed on 'the good faith of Russia;' and the fact of the holders of Stock not selling out shows that they know by experience that Russia is honorable in all her financial transactions. The empty declamations then of the German journalists will not affect the money-market in any way. The warm defence, on the other hand, by the Government organ of Russian 'good faith' jars on our ear. Where is the necessity for this waste of words, if there is not something rotten in the financial organization of Russia? Such a flourish of trumpets is calculated to make people suspicious about the vaunted stability of the present system. Would the Government of India—or its recognised organs either—stoop to such a defence of its financial credit? The moment that is done, the mighty fabric which has been built by British statesmen on the reputed financial credit of the Government, falls to the ground, involving in its ruin the world-wide empire of the British Sovereign. The financial credit of our Government is strong in its innate strength, and no such defence, we are happy to say, will be necessary for many many years yet.

WE regret to announce the death of Babu Gobindaprasad Bose of Bhowanipore. As a Deputy Collector of long standing he rendered valuable service to Government. He retired from active service on pension in 1872. He was for some time connected with the Suburban Municipality, where he was greatly esteemed for his honesty, uprightness and mature experience. The deceased was a man of culture, and of pronounced literary tastes. The late Babu Harischandra Mukerji and the Hon'ble Sambhunath Pandit, highly valued his friendship. Men of the old school of Babu Gobindprasad's type are fast disappearing, and their place in society is hard to be filled up.

THERE is a plague at Chaharjui on the Oxus. This is a bad omen for the Russian Government. They had better vacate the place at once, and go back to their country bag and baggage.

THE Amir and the rebel tribes, it is said, are coming to close quarters. We hear of the mutineers retreating, but such rumours are not reliable. Afghan affairs are now enveloped in mystery, and very little correct information reaches the Indian public. We are told that a decisive action may shortly be expected. We are far from sanguine that any such action will take place for some time to come. There is a tendency in certain quarters to underestimate the strength of the rebel army. We should be careful as to what credit we give to the Amir for his power to overcome the opposition that is raised against him. We hope he will be able to hold his own; but we are bound to say that there are signs which have an ominous look.

THE *Englishman* lately had a recipe for driving away tigers. It runs thus:—'There is an old story, how once an unwary Englishman, walking through the Indian Jungle, unexpectedly came face to face with a Bengal tiger. The beast made as if to spring at him.'

LOCAL.

REPLY TO DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA'S REVIEW OF MESSRS. ELIOT AND PEDLER'S SCHEME FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Calcutta, July 23rd, 1887.

DEAR DR. MITRA,

WE desire to thank you most heartily for the careful and exhaustive criticism of our note, and also for the sincere recognition of the motives which led us to prepare and publish it. We were not vain enough to think that our suggestions would be considered as a satisfactory solution of the problem of the introduction of higher education, or that they would obtain general approval. We were mainly desirous to raise the subject, a most important one, into the plane of discussion. And we hoped that even if we gave very imperfect expression to the apparent growing demand for higher, more thorough and rational education in Bengal, the subsequent discussion would serve not merely to emphasize our remarks, but direct the attention of Government to the subject, and indicate the lines of change that would meet with general approval, and satisfy the legitimate wishes of the more intelligent members of the native community in Bengal. Our proposals have been very fully discussed in many of the more influential newspapers, and various suggestions made, many of which are deserving of the fullest consideration. So far our object has been fully attained.

Your criticism is one of the most thorough and searching to which our note has been subject. We infer that you are entirely opposed to every one of the changes, major and minor, that we propose. Naturally we regret this, as we counted on the intelligent support of a large proportion of the leaders of native opinion, many, if not all, of whom we believe are not only in favour of retaining the Presidency College, but of giving it a larger and higher field of work, than it at present fulfils; work too, which would in no way clash with the existing excellent missionary and native collegiate institutions. We feel it is very probable you represent the opinion of a large number of your countrymen, and it is therefore incumbent on us, if we have any faith in our proposals, to examine and meet your objections. We wished them to be discussed candidly and freely, and if they were unsatisfactory and unsuited, either to the people or the present circumstances, to be rejected on these grounds. It is hence very disappointing from that point of view, that you have put a very different complexion upon several of our proposals than we intended, and we also think not justified by what we said. This we feel is partly due to the fact that the question with which we were dealing is a very large one, and we were for the sake of brevity compelled to state our views more concisely than was perhaps desirable for their full comprehension. You will therefore, we feel sure, in the interests of a fair discussion on such an important subject, be glad that we should have the opportunity of stating our opinions more fully and clearly on some of the points, and thus meeting the more formidable of your objections.

Before dealing directly with the main points of your criticism, you will, we trust, not think the following general remarks out of place in partial reply to some of your statements. Our chief object in writing the note was undoubtedly to raise the character and methods of the higher education in the Physical Sciences and Chemistry. As professors of these subjects in the Presidency College, we are desirous for the sake of the college and the students who attend it to make the theoretical and practical teaching in these subjects as efficient and thorough as possible under existing circumstances.

We do not, however, wish to see undue prominence given to our subjects, as we are certain that the inevitable reaction which would set in, would do far more harm, than any special advantages arising from undue encouragement for a short time. We also believe that true progress must necessarily be many-sided, not in one, but in all directions. We wish to see scientific and technical teaching of the highest kind established on a proper, rational and intelligent basis, in co-ordination with higher education in other subjects, such as languages, literature, psychology, history, &c.

We do not believe any of the real or imaginary grievances under which the country suffers are to be immediately and entirely remedied by substituting technical or scientific education for literary education. There is, however, one thing that appears to us absolutely certain viz., that if India wishes to compete with Europe successfully in manufactures and commerce, she cannot do it merely by cheap labour, for that has failed as experience has shewn. She must be prepared to train and educate herself, to adopt those methods which have been successful in Europe. Capital, skill, energy, and scientific knowledge are far more necessary than cheap labour. It is by the exertion of energy and prudence, by honest and persevering work that a nation can prosper and rise in the scale of material civilization. But energy guided and controlled by knowledge is far more efficient and economical than untrained energy, and one of the chief signs of the progress of a people and of its determination to improve its position is the demand for higher and better education. It is a healthy sign when a more rational and therefore more practical education is sought for by the people, and the Government assists in satisfying that desire. It is not an encouraging sign when the Government has to initiate and foster education, except in the earlier stages. Hence we are by no means such ardent admirers of Government colleges as you appear to be, and are glad to see independent institutions such as the Metropolitan Institution springing up and flourishing. It was from the same belief that we commenced our note by suggesting that the establishment of a Teaching University at Calcutta in its most complete form should be due to the efforts of the more intelligent part of the community itself, and be based on a feeling of the necessity of higher education for the development of the intellect of the country.

We are acquainted to some extent with the Science colleges and Technical schools in England. One of these, the Technical Institute in Exhibition Road, London, has been created and is maintained by the City and Guilds of London in order to provide the highest technical training in mechanical, chemical and electrical engineering. Government gave no assistance and has no voice in its management, nor does it examine its students directly by inspectors or indirectly through any University.

It not only teaches its students but examines them and grants certificates. It has been established by one of the largest and most intelligent mercantile and commercial communities in the world, the members of which have no great respect for the degrees of the London University. They recognize that something more is required at the present time than general education as tested merely by examinations, in which cram plays so large a part, in order to supply men qualified for the superintendence of large manufacturing establishments, and to stimulate technical skill and invention. A sum of £10,000 was assigned to purchase apparatus, to commence the Institute on a satisfactory scale, and we believe that large amount has been found to be insufficient, and have been informed by one of the professors that nearly £20,000 has been already spent for apparatus. There is a small staff of Professors aided by a large number of demonstrators and assistants to superintend the experimental work of the students. Probably at the present time there are not more than 50 or 60 students. We have not the slightest doubt a rigid economist might prove that it is a great extravagance, and that the money would be more profitably spent in establishing ordinary day schools in the East end of London. We prefer the action of earnest, thoughtful people carrying out what they consider best in their own way and at their own expense, to the sentimental or theoretical views of an economist, or philanthropist, and we believe the establishment of such institutions as the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute to be one of the most important signs of the times.

The changes we suggested, and the methods we proposed in our note are neither utopian, nor are they based upon *a priori* views of our own. They were suggested in part by our own experience in India, and in part by the direction in which educational changes are progressing in Europe, and more especially in our own country.

The methods we are advocating, it appears to us, ought to commend themselves to you, for we wish to apply the same general method to the higher teaching of the science subjects, that you state to be essential to make good English scholars. You say that the students who are taught in our colleges now do not write and speak English as well as those who were trained under Major D. L. Richardson. Whether this be a true bill or not we leave to others to determine. But we believe you are right in principle. Professors, lecturing to large classes in our colleges, undoubtedly tell their pupils how to do a thing, but do not help them to do it. We do not wish our students in the Physical Science subjects to spend their whole time in college in listening to lectures and learning what others have done and how they have done it. We wish them to spend a large portion of their time in the laboratories, using the apparatus and performing the experiments themselves. We wish them to learn to employ their own eyes and hands as well as their brains in questioning nature, and not merely to take notes of lectures and learn them, or to write out results and criticize the work of others. If they carry out the experimental methods we propose under careful supervision and guidance, they will be trained men, men able to act and think for themselves, and not merely equal to passing examinations and qualifying for Calcutta degrees. It is even possible that they might, in some cases, take such an interest in scientific work and enquiry as to make it the basis of their future life's work, and assist in the extension of science by independent investigation.

An institution, which would give to students who have already received a good general education that higher theoretical and practical training in the Physical Sciences, Chemistry, Botany &c. such as we contemplate, requires well-equipped laboratories and lecture-rooms, provided with assistants as well as professors. Such an establishment is necessarily costly, and the fees cannot be fixed at such a rate as to attract those who will most greatly benefit by the education, and at the same time cover the working expenses of the institution. There is no country in the world where such a result has been achieved, and it is certainly not to be obtained in India.

Hence we think at the present time and until a real Teaching University can be endowed by native munificence, that this work will have to be pioneered by Government in the same way that the present collegiate education was started and fostered by Government.

If such an institution is to be established in Calcutta at an early date, the simplest and most effective plan appears to be the adaptation of the Presidency College, which is no longer a necessity in its present form, but which, if it could be developed into a useful and necessary institution in the scheme of education in Bengal, would doubtless continue to receive adequate support from Government.

You state that our scheme in its entirety contemplates the abolition of the Calcutta University. The scheme we suggest for present consideration and adoption has no such object in view. We seek rather to add to it, to crown the edifice. It would not be like a growing creeper which crushes and kills the tree that supports it, for we believe, it would bring increased vitality and larger action. Our whole scheme is based on the supposition that the extension of the Presidency College should be an addition to the University, and work with it, and be subordinate to it to some extent. We endeavoured to show that the University might gain largely in many ways by utilizing the higher professors as moderators in its examinations. We proposed that the Professors should be the examiners for the higher degrees, and that the University should confer them. How this can be construed into a scheme with the abolition of the Calcutta University for its ultimate object passes our comprehension. We believe the Calcutta University is useful as an examining body, and that

on the whole it is the most efficient of the five examining bodies, called Universities that have been established in India.

We also believe a teaching University to be a necessity. and that it can be grafted on to the present University. If, however, it cannot, if the charter of that institution which was established for the promotion of sound learning is not large enough to include it, and cannot be modified, it will not prevent and probably not much delay the establishment and growth of a teaching university or higher college, and the present University will be lowered in public estimation and suffer by being divorced from the highest education in the country.

You attempt to prejudge the question by a casual reference to the opinion of men whom you call the foremost thinkers of fifty years ago, and of whom Lord Brougham, in your opinion, was the representative, and by whose efforts the London University was established. If you had said the most prominent talkers of fifty years ago we might agree with you. You say with cheerful confidence that it is too late in the day to revive the discussion, and that nothing has transpired to show that Lord Brougham and his colleagues were mistaken. Unfortunately time has not been on the side of Lord Brougham. There are a much larger number of Englishmen now than then who believe in the older universities, and who object to the application of the term university to the London University and similar institutions. It is this degradation of a noble word which has compelled the opponents of the principles, of which Lord Brougham was the exponent, to introduce the term teaching university. The history of free education in England during the past 20 years (and not the Government enforced education of the lower classes) is a sufficient reply to your statement. Oxford and Cambridge have extended very largely, and mainly in the direction of teaching. The number of University Lectureships has been very considerably increased. The Cavendish laboratory has been built and equipped at Cambridge and has already done splendid work under Professor Clerk Maxwell and Lord Rayleigh. Similar university laboratories for Chemistry and Physics have been established at Oxford, and worked very successfully under Professors Odling and Clifton for many years. A large teaching university (at first called Owens college and now known as the Victoria University) has been established at Manchester. Colleges such as the Mason College at Birmingham, the University College at the Bristol, the Yorkshire College at Leeds have been opened during the past few years. In fact, Colleges and technical schools have been established at nearly all the larger towns and many of the smaller ones. Amongst them may be especially mentioned the Kensington Science schools of which Professor Huxley was for many years the Rector, and the City and Guilds of London Institutes at Finsbury and Kensington already referred to. The Durham University under the pressure of public opinion in the large manufacturing town of Newcastle on Tyne established a subordinate Technical College in that town some years ago in which a body of able professors (amongst whom were Professors Aldis and Herschel) gave lectures and superintended laboratory work in the physical and natural sciences, more especially those which have especial reference to the local industries. That even this is not considered sufficient is shewn by the fact that the English papers which came by a recent mail describe briefly the laying of the foundation stone of a new "College of Science" by Sir William Armstrong at that town.

Even in London itself, King's College and University College which have hitherto occupied positions with respect to the London University very similar to those of the Calcutta Colleges with the Calcutta University are by no means satisfied with their position. About the time when we were drawing up our note English periodicals were giving details of a proposed teaching University in London which, we believe from later accounts, has every chance of being established. This teaching University is to be formed by the amalgation and extension of the King's and University College. The following extract from the report of the University College London received by the last mail from England states the present position.

"Yesterday the distribution of medals, books, and certificates was made by Professor Erichsen in the presence of Sir George Young and other members of the council, the professors, and a large audience of students. The proceedings began with the report of the Dean of Faculty, Dr. Porre. The diminution in the number of students who had attend ed the classes during the past year was attributed pricipally to the establishment in the chief centres of population throughout the kingdom of rival University Colleges. It was possible that at no distant date the students would be able to obtain their degress without the necessity of repairing to Burlington-gardens, which had too long usurped an important part of the functions of University College. They had joined hands with their former rival—King's College—for the establishment of a degree-giving University. The chairman in his address referred at some length to the efforts being made to establish a teaching and degree-giving University in London."

Your appeal to the facts of fifty years ago does not settle the question. We are living in the year 1887 and if you will study the present development of higher education in either England, France, Switzerland, Germany or the United States you will, we feel confident, lose your faith in Lord Brougham. Battle-axes and clubs are undoubtedly weapons of great antiquarian interest, but an army provided with these imposing weapons would fare very badly against one with repeating rifles and machine guns, and the same is true in education. The range of knowledge is larger, the means of investigation are much more exact, and it is necessary that people should at the present day learn more quickly and systematically than they did in the good old days of yore.

Your reference to Lord Brougham is especially unfortunate in this case. He had the superficial knowledge and the passing interest in science of an advocate and no more. He appealed to Newton's Corpuscular Theory of Light as he would to an old legal precedent, to be quoted but not disputed. He argued with exhaustless eloquence in favour of that theory, but lost his case. For as you may know the chief recollection of him in the world of science is that he used all his powers of ridicule and sarcasm, and the influence of his high position to cast discredit upon the researches of Dr. Thomas Young, the predecessor of Dr. Tyndal in one of the Professorships at the London Royal Institution. This he did so effectually as to compel Dr. Young to discontinue his researches, the first which threw doubt on Newton's Corpuscular Theory and which suggested and almost established the Undulatory Theory. Lord Brougham's efforts were as ineffectual in stopping the march of science as Mrs. Partington's were in restraining the advance of the Atlantic. The only result was to give to France and not to England the glory of establishing the Undulatory Theory of Light upon a firm and impregnable basis. The Undulatory Theory was taken up by Fresnel from Young with the result that he has made the grandest contribution since Newton's Principia to our knowledge of the Physics of the Universe. Your appeal therefore to us to accept with unhesitating faith the London University as the perfect type of a university and Brougham as an ideal legislator for that portion of higher education which shall serve as the basis for progress and advancement in scientfic knowledge, awakes no sympathetic chord in us. We distrust your anthority and have no great respect for your model university.

You inform us that the Calcutta University by the terms of its charter has and can have nothing to do with direct instruction, and that its functions are confined to prescribing courses, examining candidates and conferring degrees. On the same principle, a doctor has nothing to do with the general health of a patient because he only prescribes physic, examines him when he is ill, and writes out a certificate of death when all is over. It is possible you may be right technically. You appear however to forget that the University like a policeman or other similar public functionary can and does extend influence. And we assert without fear of contradiction that its influence has not been altogether satisfactory. It is certainly the opinion of many professors and teachers and also of men outside the Government Education Department who view education probably from a different stand point from ourselves, that students attend the colleges merely to prepare for and pass the University Examination, and that the teaching in the Colleges has to be subordinated entirely to the requirements of preparation for the University Examination. The students are not taught English for example, they are simply prepared to pass the subject of examination for English.

In our opinion it does interfere in instruction in various ways. For example, for ordinary students it prescribes attendance for a definite number of times during a certain period (two years) in certain institutions (recognized as affiliated to itself), and if a candidate be not qualified in this respect he is, no matter how clever he may be, not allowed to appear at the corresponding examination. It seems to us that the appointment of A or B by Government to teach in a College is a very trival matter so far as education is concerned compared with this regulation.

If the Calcutta University be a mere examining body, and not an institution for the promotion of sound learning (which is not identical with learning as practised by some students), why does it recognize Colleges at all. Surely if the possession of the knowledge and not the mode of its acquirement is the important thing, why does the Calcutta University refuse to allow candidates to appear at its examinations, who believe that they are able to pass the examination, and attest their belief by their willingness to pay the fees. If you will examine this as critically as you have done our proposals, you will, we feel sure, be able to detect not merely a hardship, but what you describe as "a tax on education."

Again, if the Calcutta University be a mere examining body, and there are students who, as you concede, are able without undue mental or bodily strain to prepare for the F. A. or B. A. examination in one year, why should they be compelled to pay college fees for two years, and waste one year of their lives, in order to qualify by attendance for the privilege of appearing at the University examinations. Adopting your examination standard, apparently a student who is able to prepare and pass the examination in one year is an inferior being, and only worthy of discouragement as compared with the student who requires two years to prepare himself for the same examination. Quickness in the acquisition of knowledge is evidently a disqualification. On the same principle, we presume the student who fails once and passes only after three years' preparation is a higher product, a more worthy representation of Calcutta University-culture and the F. A. or B. A. *fail* degree should be at once recognized as the highest and most honored degree of the University.

In the sixth paragraph of your criticism you sum up briefly our proposals and thence proceed to criticize them as thus stated. Unfortunately the summary does not represent adequately our suggestions or opinions, and a large portion of your discussion is directed rather against the creations of your own brain than the suggestions of ours. It will be sufficient to take some of them, and point out rapidly our objections to your statement.

You say our first proposal is "the reduction of the period of the F. A., the B. A. and the M. A. courses to one academical year instead of two years." We proposed that the complete course of lectures on each subject, for instance mathematics, should be gone through in one year. They will be repeated in the following year, and any student if he chooses can go through the whole course once, twice, or thrice in as many years, which is virtually what is done at present, only in the second year of each period for the F. A. and B. A. it is called revision which is less effective and more wear some for both professor and student. There is therefore no limitation or reduction of course in the proper sense of the word. Our proposal would probably be an improvement even. if the University do not make the concession as suggested viz. to allow students under certain conditions to pass on to the B. A. course and M, A. course in a shorter time than is at present possible. These remarks hence also shew that our fourth proposal as stated by you "the doing away with the second year's course" does not cover our meaning. It may be true as a college arrangement for lectures and subjects, but it is not true for the student himself. He may, if he chooses, spend one, two, or even twenty years in going through either the F. A. or B. A. courses if he is willing to pay the college fees and attend the lectures. It will be for the student himself to determine whether his abilities and power of work will enable him to qualify in one or two years for the F. A. or B. A. examination, and he will go as he does now to whichever college will enable him in his opinion to prepare best and most cheaply for it.

You state our second proposal to be "the curtailment of the present courses to adapt them to the reduced time" and in further explanation of this you say that "we feel sure that most of the students can not master the present F. A. and B. A. courses in one year, and we accordingly recommend to curtail the present courses to adapt them to the reduced time." The first half of the latter sentence certainly represents our opinion, and we should regret very much to see the courses reduced so as to enable the average and inferior students to pass in one year. We merely wish that the clever student might have

permission to appear after one year's study at college, and if he passed with considerable credit (that is not merely scraped through) he might be granted the certificate or degree, and permitted to prepare for the next stage. But there is nothing whatever in our note which can be fairly construed into a suggestion to reduce the F. A, or B. A. courses. What we said was "these changes whould probably require that the courses for the M. A. subjects should be curtailed to some extent and re-arranged." This, which appears to us a perfectly definite statement, quite different from the interpretation you put upon it, had very simple reasons for its origin. We were chiefly responsible for the limits of the revised M. A. courses in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Physics adopted in 1883. At the time when they were drawn up there appeared to us to be a strong probability that the period of preparation would be extended from one to two years, and we drew up the courses in these subjects rather for the longer than for the shorter period. The period was extended from 12 to 18 months, and not to two years. Our experience certainly shews that the present courses are somewhat too long for 18 months, if they are to be thoroughly and intelligently studied, and a sufficient amount of laboratory work is to be done by the student. Modifications have already been made in some of these courses, separating the practical from the theoretical. Hence as we believe this separation to be a great mistake and as we proposed to revert to the original practice of a single year's course for the M. A. examination, we thought it advisable to suggest briefly the desirability of some modifications and slight reductions. We wished the course to represent no more than an intelligent student could reasonably be expected to study and master in the time allowed. We desired the courses to be real and not ornamental. Your arguments based upon what we did not say may be a valuable addition to polemical literature, but in no way assist in separating the wheat from the chaff in our proposals.

Your statement of our third proposal is "the admission into College of none but students passing in the 1st and 2nd division of the Entrance Examination, in other words to confine the College to clever students only." Here again you evolve from our note what we are unable to find in it ourselves. We recognize most fully that the Presidency College is not merely a place of education, but that it is maintained in part by Government from the general taxation of the country. Such a college ought to be free and open to every one who pays the fees. We maintain that any one who wishes to attend any of the College lectures, quite irrespective of whether he contemplates appearing at any of the University Examinations, has the right to do so on the payment of the ordinary fees sanctioned by Government. Private and Missionary Colleges have by their very constitution a power or privilege in this respect which a Government College cannot and ought not to possess. Possibly clever students might be attracted to the Presidency College whilst ordinary students, who could obtain the education they require to enable them to pass the University Examinations at the intervals now arranged at a much smaller cost than at the Presidency College, would continue to resort to the private Colleges. But this, in our opinion, would be an advantage to the native colleges and we also believe to the Presidency College, as we view its functions. That institution should be if possible a model of the highest teaching in Bengal, and that certainly requires and demands intelligent and clever students as well as able professors. Hence we neither proposed nor contemplated any arbitrary selection of students by the Principal and we object *in toto* to your ascribing to us a desire to close the College to any one, whoever he may be, who wishes to attend the College lectures, or even experiment in the laboratories under the same conditions as the ordinary students.

You describe our sixth proposal as "the enhancement of the rate of the College fees." Here again you have converted a particular into a general proposition. We referred incidentally to the fees to be charged to students in the higher classes (*i. e.* beyond the M. A.) in the following words. "It will thus be seen that without any practical increase of expenditure to Government or extension of the period of student life, clever and intelligent native students might have a higher training for two years nearly equal to that of the European Universities. The fees might be raised *slightly* and more liberal scholarships awarded to assist poorer students." The higher fees evidently refer to the two years of higher training, just as the more liberal sholarships to poor but clever students as clearly refer to the same period, and were suggested in order that poor and really capable students might not be hampered by pecuniary difficulties in the highest stages of their education. You ignore the second half of the suggestion, generalise the first half, and conclude the argument with the statement that education should be cheap and not dear in a poor country like India. The first requirement of education is that it should be good and sound. Bad education however cheap it may seem to be is always dear. As to whether it shall be paid for entirely by those educated or in part from the revenue of the country is a question for which there is much to be said on both sides.

Our ninth proposal you give in the following words :—"The limitation of the period of sessions for each course being 8 months, the other four months of the year being devoted by the professors to their home in Europe, one half of their travelling charges being granted by Government."

Here again our proposal is so maltreated, as to be almost unrecognizable, and it appears to be hardly fair criticism to alter what was intended as a suggestion for the advantage of our proposed institution into the offensive form in which it was here presented. There is no country in the world in which any University or College institution prescribes where its professors shall spend their College vacation. And we do not even imagine that you desire the Government of Bengal to order the Presidency College Professors to spend their vacation in Calcutta, shut themselves up in their rooms, and read and note the text books for the next session. During a vacation, students and professors are free to go where they please. In suggesting therefore that the professors might visit England, we were not thinking of what the professors, if they were human beings with some of the instincts and affections, that are not peculiar to either the Hindu or Englishman, would perhaps do occasionally, but of the desirablity of their spending the vacation so as to improve their experience and knowledge in their special subjects, and thus benefit the Presidency College or University. We had in view mainly one object viz, that the science professors should be encouraged to keep abreast with the progress of laboratory work in England and the Continent, and that they should be utilized to obtain more satisfactorily and economically the scientific apparatus required for experimental work, than is possible under present arrangements. At the present time scientific apparatus is indented for by a long round-about method through various Indian Departments from the Secretary of State. It is purchased by a Department that has no special interest in the Presidency College, nor experience in the class of apparatus required. Consequently the apparatus that is sent out in compliance with an indent is frequently not what is wanted, and the waste of money and delay that thus occurs would cover half-a-dozen times over the cost of carrying out our suggestion even on the widest scale. If the laboratories at the Presidency College are extended, as we propose, much larger amounts of apparatus will be required in future. The simplest and most efficient plan to obtain exactly what is wanted, and as economically as possible, would undoubtedly be for the professor, if he were in England to select the apparatus himself. The suggestion therefore was not that the professor should devote his vacation to England, but that he should have the interests of the College at heart even during his vacation, and be ready to spend it in occasionally visiting Europe to learn the latest additions to his science. And if he were asked by Government to devote a portion of his vacation to the task of examining and selecting apparatus, the Government might very properly pay a very small portion of his expenses. However, if you really think that a Government Department in England is more likely to send the best apparatus and at the least cost, and the professors of such an institution, as we propose, are not to be trusted in such matters then you are quite right to object to our proposal. We wished to make no conditions distinctive between one set of professors and another, and hence it was that we expressed our suggestion in a very tentative manner. "*It might deserve the consideration of Government whether professors should be encouraged to go home by grants of half the passage money if they went for some definite object connected with their work or subject of lectures.* Considered merely as an abstract question, we repeat as the result of our experience that if ever a teaching university be established in Calcutta, the best policy of the authorities will be to encourage the lecturers or professors of the scientific subjects to visit Europe frequently, and the chief gainer by this will not be, as you think, the professors, but the students, and the college, and therefore finally your own country.

A few words more on this proposal seem necessary. We suggested that there should be two distinct bodies of professors, one who should teach the F. A. and B. A. classes, and who would therefore have the same sessions and vacations as the Mofussil Government Colleges, the other who should give lectures to the M. A. and higher classes, who would be of higher standing than the previous, and work under different conditions. We proposed most distinctly that their courses of lecture should extend regularly and continuously over a period of eight months in each year. We also suggested for the sake of our students that these latter professors should not be granted furlough. You prove by a mathematical sleight of hand that eight months really means four. If such be the case, all discussion is at an end, and language then becomes a medium not merely for concealing but perverting thought. By eight months we meant eight months, neither more or less, during which the professors would be bound to be in Calcutta, give the courses of lectures at the regular intervals laid down by the college authorities, complete their course within the time specified, and superintend the laboratory work. By withdrawing the privilege of ordinary furlough there would be none of those frequent changes of Professors such as at present occasionally affect the student's progress, and even influence and modify his line of study. The same professor would lecture on the same subject year after year, and obtain a fuller and wider grasp of it, and learn more fully the difficulties of students, and the best methods of overcoming them. And the advantages we maintain would be greatly on the side of the students. Our sole thought in making the ninth proposal was the progress of the students, and the welfare of the college in its higher Department.

It would be equally easy for us to prove by taking into consideration that all educational officers are at present entitled to furlough at the rate of one year for every four years of service, that those professors who take free advantage of furlough need not work more than 2½ or 3 months a year. But this is a form of argument that appears to us utterly out of place. The work of a professor is not estimated by the number of hours he talks. Such a principle may do in valuing the work of a coolie or mechanic, and if the Government and your countrymen do not take a more liberal and rational view of the work and position of a university professor than this, you will never have a university worthy of the name.

There are some other points we shall notice as briefly as possible. You are apparently not aware that there is a Professor of Arabic and Persian at the present time in the staff of the Presidency College. The number of Mahomedan students is quite sufficient to justify the appointment, and is yearly increasing, probably owing to the increased intellectual activity amongst the Mahomedan community. Why you should wish to exclude Mahomedans from the advantages of the Presidency College is more than we can understand. It would not merely be unfair, it would be a political mistake.

We did not suggest the abolition of the Sanskit College and the Madrassa as you apprehend. On page 12 we said quite clearly that under our proposed scheme, the secondary education up to the B. A. degree in Arts and Sciences should be carried on in the Presidency, and the four Mofussil Colleges (that we proposed to retain) *the Sanskrit College, Madrassa* and the various private Colleges. We suggested partly in the interests of economy that the Principals or certain of the Professors in these two institutions should be placed also in the higher teaching staff of the Presidency College to give higher teaching in the Oriental languages than is at present afforded at any Government College in Bengal. This would elevate the status and work of the Professors in question, and would, we believe, react on the Sanskrit College and Madrassa, and probably give a higher character generally to the oriental teaching in these institutions.

You condemn our proposal to abolish certain of the present Mofussil Colleges as Government Colleges. The Government has already adopted the policy. We merely suggested an intelligible principle on which it might be carried out, and the savings thus effected be utilized to extend education in a direction in which it is notoriously deficient, and not be allowed to lapse as general savings. Perhaps we did not express clearly enough our hope that these colleges would not be allowed to pass out of existence, and our belief that education is now sufficiently valued by the middle classes in Bengal for them to take active measures to maintain any college from which Government partially or entirely withdraws its support. Such is our belief based on what has already been done in the case of the Agra College in the North-West Province, and the Berhampore, and Midnapore Colleges in Bengal. You grant the necessity for higher education, you earnestly pray for it. Yet in the same breath with which you say this you add that you would prefer that Government should educate out of the general taxation of the country forty or fifty ordinary F. A. Students at Chittagong rather than that it should give at a somewhat greater cost the highest education to the same

number of the cleverest and most intelligent of the students in the whole country, the men who may be the leaders of thought, and action in the future. There is no mistake as to your preference, for you say, "I would prefer to have every individual of our community moderately trained in collegiate learning to having a dozen transcendental scholars and the rest of the community immersed in mental darkness." The last is an impossibility, thanks to the vast progress of education. The first half of the statement, which, is only applicable to the present circumstances may, in your opinion, be what is termed liberal education, and spring from the highest patriotism and devotion to your country, but to our matter of fact minds, it seems to be the bathos of college education, the nadir of learning. Government is in your opinion to do nothing for the highest education until the credentials, the passports for service of the Calcutta Pankah Coolie is a certificate showing that he has been "moderately trained in collegiate learning."

We suggested that the higher Professors of the Presidency College should examine for the higher degrees, and that the Calcutta University should confer the degrees. This hence meets your objection against the Presidency College conferring degrees. The Professors of the Presidency College are and have, for many years, been very frequently called upon by the University to examine for the higher degrees. For the higher examinations it is especially necessary that the examiner should be thoroughly qualified by knowledge, and that the examination test should be uniform. The plan we propose for the examinations for the higher degrees is that in use in all the great Universities in Germany and England, and practically (minus the responsibility) in the Calcutta University. If you can propose a more satisfactory plan, we shall be glad to consider it. If not, we feel confident our plan is better than the somewhat haphazard, variable method of electing the examiners which obtains at present.

Lastly, your dicta about cram surprises us. You admit it is a great evil, but shake your head in despair, and say that nothing can be done to mitigate the harm it is inflicting on sound scholarship and learning. Cram is not synonymous with preparation for examinations. Our students unfortunately too often believe that success in the University Examinations depends upon the exercise of memory and not of thought. Do you think the mass of the students attend our Colleges to learn to think and observe for themselves, and acquire rational useful knowledge? Ask any experienced educational authority, and you will almost certainly find his opinion is practically identical with our own. Students attend primarily to qualify for the examination, and they attend to lectures so long as the Professor directly keeps to the text-book and gives explanations or summaries when they take notes to be carefully learnt afterwards. But if the Professor endeavours to awaken their interest in the subject itself, or to raise them to independent thought, or to the apprehension of a great principle, he finds that the great majority passively refuse to follow. The fault, we maintain, is not so much with the students as the system itself

Again when the examination approaches they read and re-read their notes and abstracts, and sometimes their text books. They use every effort to obtain the notes of any professor who may be an examiner in the subject he lectures in (and quite right too considering the character of the examination.) They sit up late at nights before and in many cases during the examination. They come to the examination with their notes and books in their hands, and read up to the very last moment. They gorge their memories up to the very last, and then find when the time of answering the questions arrives, that neither memory nor brain will respond quickly because the one is fagged out and the other has been neglected. One of the most painful experiences of a Professor in Calcutta is undoubtedly when he sees an intelligent student preparing himself in this manner until he injures his health. Such a student too frequently goes into the examination with a throbbing head and feverish hands, and either fails entirely in the examination, or at the best takes a very inferior position to what his abilities and his willingness and power of work seemed to entitle him. We have seen this in our experience over and over again. We have warned students against it, but the pressure of the system is too strong. The ill health of students to which you refer is not due to the amount of brain work and thought that the course demands, but to the pernicious influence of the examinations. It is neither the student, nor even that "*bete noir*" the Education Department that is mainly in fault, it is the Calcutta University itself that it is the head and front of the offending.

You say you do not understand what is meant by teaching by lectures in the higher classes. You have been informed, you tell us, by some B. A's "that the Professors of Mental Science usually read out abstracts prepared by them of the text books and desire the pupils to take notes thereof, and similarly the Professors in other subjects. You apparently approve of this method of education, and say it differs from that of school masters in the ordinary school. Probably it does, but is it the better for that distinction? This in our opinion is not lecturing, it is cramming (grinding as it is technically and aptly called in England) for an examination, but it is not education. It is impossible in a brief space to describe what we mean by lecturing to the higher classes, especially as the methods will depend largely upon the character of the subject and the ability and idiosyncrasy of the lecturer. We would only refer you to the lectures of Faraday, Tyndall, Ruskin, the lecturers in history at the English Universities, or even Sir William Hamilton himself to see that the field, the scope, the aims of lecturing are not in the opinion of some able men quite identical with those of your model Professor of Mental Science, who reads out abstracts as a kind of dictation lesson to his pupils.

There are several other points in which we disagree entirely with you, and others in which we concur fully, as for example, the desirability of a fixed standard for examination, and the limitation of the number of examining bodies so as to secure as far as possible public esteem, and the highest credit for the degrees conferred by the University. But we have far overstepped the limits we proposed when we began the considération of your criticism. If our remarks taken in conjunction with your criticisms enable the public in Bengal to consider the question more fully and carefully and impartially than they would otherwise have done, our thanks will be due to you for your searching criticism and the gain will belong to your country, and especially to that part of it in whom we are heartily interested viz., the students of Physical Science in the higher branches.

We Remain,
Yours very sincerely,
JOHN ELIOT,
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but our traveller was not wanting in resource. Incontinently he wheeled round, and turning his back to the foe, stooped down and gazed at him from between his out-stretched legs. The tiger, not knowing what to make of so strange a phenomenon, presently slunk back with a roar of baffled rage into his native Jungle, while the man returned home none the worse for the encounter.' The Editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has reproduced this in a pen-and-ink sketch, which is peculiarly amusing, and we recommend our readers to have a look at it. They will recognise in it a bearded face which will suggest to them the moral of the story.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has also published the judgment of Mr. Anderson, Sessions Judge of Berhampore, on the Kandi cooly outrage case, which is likewise deserving of notice. One M. Lacy is the party who is accused of the outrage, and Babu Bipin Behari Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Kandi, figures in it as Radhamanthas *redevivos*. He is an officer who should at once be removed from the service. Mr. Luson, of Nuddea, whipped some forty poormen on the alleged charge of theft, and the Babu sent some twenty men to jail for rescuing a girl from the hands of a ravisher.

THE Bombay Municipal Bill is considerably exercising the minds of our brethern of the Western Presidency. Sweeping changes have been proposed, which do not satisfy any party. The Municipal constitution of the city will, if the proposals now under consideration, be carried out undergo a thorough change. Whether this will be to the benefit of the varied interests of the people is a question which cannot be satisfactorily answered. What the leaders of native public opinion wanted was that the propertied and the educated classes should be closely associated together in the representation of the city, and the trading interests should be properly safe-guarded. A proposition was made that the voting qualification should be granted to graduates of Universities, be they of British India, or of the United Kingdom. The Committee of the whole house was of opinion that the franchise should be enjoyed by the graduates of the local University only. This decision, we are told, does not satisfy educated Bombay. They want a more extended application of the franchise. It was actually proposed by a European member that females should be eligible to be elected or appointed members of the Corporation. The question of female rights has made such remarkable progress in the sea-borne city, with Rukhma Bai as the champion of these rights, that we do not wonder that there should be chivalrous gentlemen who would prove it to demonstration that in Bombay ladies are perfectly qualified to take part in the Municipal administration. The only matter of surprise is that the proposition made was rejected. Before the Bill reaches its final stage, there will be, we can assure our readers, many other surprises. The non-official members of the Committee have recommended that the Chairman of the Town Council should be elected by that Council. This is a provision which, if attempted to be introduced into the Calcutta Bill, will raise a tremendous storm. All the furies will be let loose, and the Health Society and its supporters will hurl all their thunders upon the devoted heads of those fool-hardy persons who would propose such a reform. The Hon'ble Mr. Telang, when the Bill was introduced at the local Council, said :

"Even at this stage he could not let the Bill go unchallenged. It was a retrogressive measure, bristled with inconsistencies, extended the powers of the Municipal Commissioner to an almost unlimited extent, whilst it ignored, if it did not seek to abolish, both Municipal Corporation and Town Council. The principle on which the Bill was based was entirely a wrong one. Its provissons implied a want of confindence in both bodies, and a transfer of that confidence to the Commissioner. Some people might describe this as a benevolent despotism if they liked, but to his mind it was autocracy slightly tinged with bureaucracy.

It is not proposed in any way to alter the position and duties of the Commissioner, and his appointment will continue to be made by Government. Well may Mr. Telang declaim against the 'autocratic tendencies of the Bill ; the entire Government of the Corporation will be placed in the hands of the Commissioner, and after the Bill is passed, the corporators may as well go to—to—to sleep.

A SPECIAL London telegram to the *Times of India* says that the London *Times* states that, under the agreement which has just been signed between Russia and England, regarding the demarcation of the Afghan boundary, the Russian frontier is now eighteen miles nearer Herat. The Russians acquire 1,220 square miles of excellent pasture land, while the Amir gains forty square miles of similar territory at Khoja Saleh.

THE Queen has appointed His Highness the Maharajah Holkar, of Indore, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The following appointments have been made to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:—To be a Knight Grand Commander—His Highness the Rao of Cutch. To be Knights Commander—His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, the Thakore Sahib of Limir. To be Companion—Kumar Shri Kalooba, brother of his Highness the Rao of Cutch.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes :—For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, from a large and intimate exeperience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly luded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Ced Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily and with marked bener fit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Livee Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for the Comsumption and Diseases of the Chest. Dr. dn Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold, only il capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by alchemists, druggists and store keepers. Sale consignees, Ansar. Herford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

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When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder put a tablespoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose.

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Note.—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs Bathgate and Co. R. Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets :

1. Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign countries 1887.
2. Registers of Original Meteorological observations, reduced and corrected, January, 1887.
3. Progress Report of the Forest Survey Branch for 1885-86, by W. H. Reynolds. Esq., F. R. G. S.
4. concord, May June and July, 1887.
5. Administration Report of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions for 1294 Fasli (1884 85.)
6. Karnadhar for Jaishta 1294, by Haran chundraRakshit.
7. The Indian Magazine, June 1887.
8. Affairs in Bhopal.
9. Report of the Mayo Hospital for 1886.
10. Binapani, Baishak, edited by Prakash chunder Bannerji.
11. Tattwa Bodhini Patrika, for Asar and Sraban.
12. Pisci-culture (Matser chas) by Nidhiram Bannerjee.
13. Journal of the East India Association for April, 1887.
14. Panchoo Thakoor, by Indra Nath Banerjee.
15. Bharati for Jaishtha, Asar, and Srabau 1294 edited by Sarnakumari Debi.
16. Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the ten months from April 1886 to January, 1887.
17. The Indian Noblemen at home.
18. The calcutta journal of Medicine for May, 1887, Edited by Dr. Mahendralal Sircar M. D., c. I. E.
19. An Exposition of some of the facts of the case of Dadaji vs. Rakhmabai.
20. Report on the Prison Administration of Lower Burma for 1886.
21. Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1886-87.
22. Resolution on the Management by Government of private Estates in the central provinces for 1886.
23. Reports on the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory School for 1886.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*27th July, 1887.*

GENERAL.—Mr. c Owen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for four months, under section 128, chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he avited himself of it.

Babu Mohim Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagpore, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th inftant.

Mr. F. B. Peacock, C.S., reported departure from India, on special leave, on the 5th instrnt.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, Magistrate and Collector of Patna, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-one days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. R. Marriott, Officiatting Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. C, Quinn, or until further orders,

Kumar Ramendra Krishna, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarajgunge, Pubna, is allowed leave for two months, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Jagat Chunder Bose, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is transferred to Serajgunge in that District.

Babu Prosunno Kumar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Pubna.

Mr. C. E. Buckland, Officiating Secretary, Board of Revenue, also performed the duties of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue from the afternoon of the 5th to the forenoon of the 19th May 1887.

Mr W B Oldham, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th proximo.

Mr D J Macpherson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Giridhi, Hazaribaugh, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Mr G J T Dalton, or until further orders.

Mr O'Donnell is also appointed to act in the second grade of Deputy Commissioners.

Mr C C Mead, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, is transferred temporarily to Kurseong in the District of Darjiling.

Lieutenat-Colonel E G Lillingston, Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga, is appointed to act in the first grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 2nd August next, vice Mr G J B T Dalton, on leave.

Mr T L L Jenkins, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C R Marindin, or until further orders.

Mr W Maude, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is allowed furlough for fifteen months, under section 50, chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st August next.

Babu Shama Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr R H Anderson, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Birbhum, acted in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors from the 27th to the 29th May 1887, both days inclusive.

Mr A Manson, Magistrate and collector of chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave code, with effect from the 25th August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. S J Douglas, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Magistrate and collector of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A Manson, or until further orders.

Mr C A Samuell, Officiating collector of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th proximo.

Mr G K Lyon, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as collector of Customs, Calcutta, in the third grade of Magistrates and Collectors, during the absence, on leave, of Mr, C A Samuells, or until further orders.

Babu Bhaghat Nundo is appointed to act temporarily as a Sub-Deputy collector of the fourth grade for employment on Land Registration work in Cuttack with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mon'vi Syed Obedullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, nacke guge, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 18th March 1887.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Magistrate and Deputy Collector Howrah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th June 1887.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Upendra Chunder Mullick, Subordinate Judge, and Small Cause court Judge, Monghyr, is allowed leave for two months, viz., four days under rule 3, section 73 of the civil Leave code, and one month and 26 days under rule 1 of the same section of the Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

Babu Girender chunder Banerji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Basanta Krishna Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Colletor, Silligori in the District of Darjiling, is vested with powers of a Munsiff in the District of Dinagepore, to be ordinarily stationed at Silligori.

Moulvi Syed Abdul Aziz is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of chota Nagpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Lohargugga, during the absence, on furlogh, of Babu Krishna Chunder Dass, or until further orders.

Babu Kali Kumar Roy, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Deno Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is vested with powers under section 110 of the code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Jogun Mohun Sircar, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as Additional Munsiff in the District of Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Amar chunder Mukerji, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that under sections 66 and 67 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876 and sections 4 and 5 of Act I. of 1882 Licenses for carriages, Horses, Ponies or Mules kept within the town for the half year commencing from 1st April 1887 and ending in September 1887 should be taken out without any further delay according to the schedule given below. To avoid mistakes persons applying for licenses, who do not keep their carriages or horses at the place where the application is written, are requested to note the place or places where they keep their conveyances and horses. Persons failing to take out licenses will render themselves liable to the penalties of the law. All applications for licenses should be accompanied with the amount payable and addressed to the undersigned.

By order
R. CHATTERJEE,
License Officer.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year. Rs. As. P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12 0 0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds to the above rate ...	8 0 0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands ...	6 0 0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate ...	4 0 0
For every two-wheeled carriage ...	6 0 0
For every horse (*not a race horse*) pony, or mule ..	6 0 0
Por every race horse ...	12 0 0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands ...	2 0 0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted. 130

JUST OUT.

The Esoteric Science
AND
Philosophy of the Tantras.
SHIVA SANHITA.

Translated with notes, illustrations, &c., into English to elucidate the text together with a preliminary Scientific discourse on

YOGA PHILOSOPHY.

SRISHCHUNDER BASU, B. A., F. T. S.,
Vakil, High Court, N. W. P.

This work treats of Evolution and Cosmognomy; Anatomy and Psychology; Psychometry and Clairvoyance; Yoga and Vedantism; &c.

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APPLY TO

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NOTICE OF SALE.

In the Court of the Assistant Commissioner and Subordinate Judge of Rajmehal.

EXECUTION SUIT NO. 64 OF 1887,
TO REALISE Bs. 67,272-1-6.

OCTAVIUS STEEL ... ... Judgment Creditor.
versus
J. D. MASEYK AND ANOTHER Judgment Debtor.

To be sold by the Assistant Commissioner and Subordinate Judge of Rajmehal, under a mortgage decree passed by the Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye for the realization of the above sum. The entire sixteen annas of the Judgment Debtor in the undermentioned property will be sold, lot by lot, in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner and Subordinate Judge of Rajmehal, on Tuesday, the 16th day, of August 1887.

The Special Attention of Capitalists is Invited to this Sale.

Lot No.	Towjee number. Dumka Collectorate	Name of Mehal	Suder Revenue
1	116	Amanat Udhua Nimgachee Pergunnah Kankjole with Kachery premises, 3 Kutcha houses	288 0 0
2	142	Arajee Lukhipore Collectory Pergunnah Kankjole	21 15 0
3	143	Lukhipore Lakhonabazar *alias* Mostaugar ...	27 3 0
4	197	Jageer Anoar Khan Soobader, thana Udhuanalla Pergunnah Kankjole	3 2 0
5	271	Jageer in Sajanpore Mahamed Safee Luskar, thana Udhuanalla, Pergunnah Kankjole	5 0 0
6	517	Jageer Gool Mahamed Jemedar, thana Udhuanalla, Pergunnah Kankjole	3 14 0

For further information, apply to
J. H. ATKINSON, ESQ.,
Kalliachuck,
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INDIAN TEA COMPANY
TRADE T MARK.
CALCUTTA.
PRICES.

In Half lb. Tins,

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe ...	Re.	0 15 0
Do Pekoe ...	„	0 12 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong ...	„	0 10 0
Do. Souchong ...	„	0 8 6
Our Specialite "Campoi" ...	„	0 7 0

In Quarter lb. Tins.

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe ...	Re.	0 7 6
Do. Pekoe ...	„	0 6 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong ...	„	0 5 0
Do. Souchong ...	„	0 4 3
Our Specialite "Campoi" ...	„	0 3 6

Empty tins returned will be credited for if in good condition, at 6 *pie* per ½ *lb. tin* and 3 *pie* per ¼ *lb. tin.*

To meet the growing demand for tea in smaller quantities than one pound parcels we have now arranged to sell our Indian Teas in ½ lb. and ¼ lb Tin packets, a complete list of which is given above.

Our teas have been so long established and have always met with such universal approbation that it is hardly necessary to say the quality is *First class* and the prices are as moderate as *best* quality will permit.

We charge the same rate for the smaller packets and hope this concession will be appreciated.

Managing Agents,
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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

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3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
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Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
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10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
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16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

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AT

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Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

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Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Secretary and Treasurer.

51

S. K. DAS'S

(L. E. Jnankura)

PODDARI & JEWELLERY SHOP.

Rampoor Boalia, Rajshaye.

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhraj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

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4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

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কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

"আপনার দেকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠণ হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

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"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he suppiled to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

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HAROLD & Co., have just received the following Musical Boxes, playing choice selections of the most popular **INDIAN AIRS.**

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3. Hero Rajah.
4. Bhoirabhee.
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6. Rag Moolhar.
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8. Rag Moolhar Teelana.

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1. Khambaj.
2. Jangala Multan.
3. Lalit.
4. Kirtun.
5. Jhinjhit Khambaj.
6. Pilu Barana.
7. Gaura Saranga.
8. Lucknow Thoongri.

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2. Kalangra.
3. Dao Bevash.
4. Ram Keli.
5. Jhinjhit Khambaj.
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7. Dao Bivash.
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Musical Boxes with Sitar Accompaniment.

1. Taza Bhee Taza.
2. Doogiree.
3. Hilli Milli Punnya.
4. Denga Ohete Ayore.
5. Kya Hoga Bhala Janee.
6. Khambaj.

Cash Price, Rs. 125–0.

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2. Jangala Multan.
3. Latit.
4. Kirtun.

1. Sarung.
2. Bhoirabhee.
3. Kaffee.
4. Jhinjutee.
5. Bhoirabhee.
6. Kawalee.

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1. Khambaj.
2. Jangala Multan.
3. Lalit.
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5. Jhinjhit Khambaj.
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The above prices are subject to a discount of 10 per cent for Cash.

Toy Musical Boxes Each playing one of the following Tunes.

1. Hilli Milli Punnya.
2. Taza Bhee Taza.
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Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

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IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co, "Ld."

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, *Clive Street, Calcutta.*

BONUS, DIVIDEND & RESERVE,

31st December, 1886.

BONUS—A Reversionary Bonus for Policy-holders has been declared of 30 Shillings per cent. on participating Policies to above date.

DIVIDEND—A dividend of 13½ per cent. to Shareholders, and

RESERVE FUND—has been credited with an additional sum of **£12,103**.

These items will absorb the sum of **£56,668**, the surplus found by the Company's Actuaries in the Life Fund as at 31st December, 1886.

Bonus Warrants, Dividend Remittances and Reports for the past year will be forwarded on receipt from England.

A. B. ANTRAM.
Manager.

434

THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS	£3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection a Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no Medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: 27 Dalhousie Square.

GEO. L. KEMP,
Secretary.

413

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IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE

GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING

SUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES

ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &c.,

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FOUNTAIN JETS AND HYDRONETTES

ORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS.

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21

MACHINE-MADE WATCHES.

A GOOD WATCH will always command a good price, and be cheaper in the end than what is generally offered in this country for little money. When Watch-makers and Watch Companies are endeavouring to supply cheap articles we have been content by improving the quality of our Watches and by producing a better Watch than the ones originally sold by us.

We desire to call attention to our new Keyless English Levers in sterling silver cases, ¾ plate, fully jewelled in 10 holes, unsurpassed for accuracy in time-keeping and durability, especially adjusted for hot climates and fitting with expansive Chronometer Balances and Tempered Hairsprings of the highest elasticity.

MEDIUM SIZED, KEYLESS HUNTERS, plain or engine-turned cases..... Rs. 38-8 postage free.
HALF HUNTERS..... ,, 40-12 ,,
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THE CHEAPEST PRICES EVER HEARD OF FOR A SIMILAR CLASS OF WATCHES.

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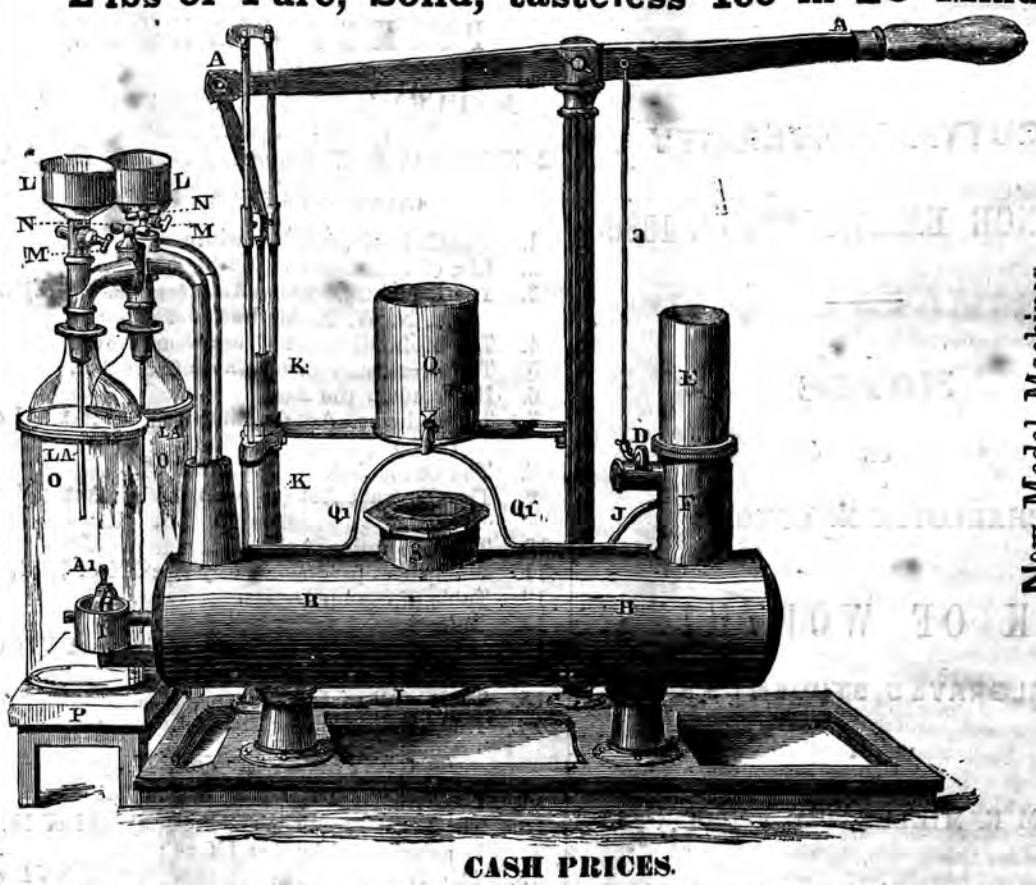

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